

The Enterprise.

VOL. 7.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

NO. 20.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:16 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:12 A. M. Daily.
12:48 P. M. Daily.
4:51 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:16 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily.
7:05 P. M. Daily.
12:50 A. M. Sundays Only (Theater).

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.
Cars leave Holy Cross.
6:49, 7:13, 7:37, 8:01, 8:16 A. M.
and every 15 minutes thereafter until 10:21 P. M.
8:31 P. M., 8:45, 4:01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:21
and every 15 minutes thereafter until 10:21 P. M.
7:51 P. M., 8:09, 8:21, 8:39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:23, 9:40,
10:21, 10:38, 11:23.
All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot.
First car leaves Baden Station 8:52 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.
Time cards can be obtained by applying to conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m., to 6:30 p. m.
MAILS ARRIVE.
From the North..... 7:05 12:20
" South..... 4:15
MAIL CLOSURES.
North..... 8:50 12:30
" South..... 4:30
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck..... Redwood City
TREASURER
P. F. Chamberlain..... Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger..... Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock..... Redwood City
ASSESSOR
G. D. Hayward..... Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson..... Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield..... Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker..... Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton..... Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe..... Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert..... Redwood City

ANTI-TRUST LAW INVALID.

Knocked Out by the United States Supreme Court.

Washington.—The United States Supreme Court has decided the Illinois anti-trust statute to be unconstitutional because of the provision of the law exempting agricultural products and live stock from the operation of the law. The decision was rendered in the case of Thomas Connelly and others against the Union Sewer Pipe Company of Ohio, and was delivered by Justice Harlan. He quoted the law at length, laying special stress upon the ninth section exempting farm products, concluding that this provision is antagonistic to the provisions of the Constitution granting equal protection to all under the law. He also held that the exempting clause is so interwoven with other portions of the statute as to render it impossible to eliminate it from the law as an entirety, and therefore held that the entire law must be held to be invalid.

Heavy Damage by Cyclone.

Dallas, Texas.—The cyclone that swept through the southern part of Dallas continued to the northeast, leveling fences and destroying small farm buildings. The loss in Dallas county is estimated at \$100,000.

At De Soto, fourteen miles from here, three dwellings, in one of which was located the Postoffice, were demolished. One person was killed.

In Queen City, the extreme southern suburb of Dallas, six dwellings were demolished. One woman was killed and two children severely injured. A score of houses were more or less damaged.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE

Prospect That Popular Vote Amendment May Be Acted Upon.

HOAR SAYS HE WILL CAUSE DELAY

Says Proposed Change Strikes at the Foundation of Government—Lively Debate in the Senate Over the Measure.

Washington.—A lively debate took place in the Senate over an effort on the part of Berry of Arkansas to ascertain when the Committee on Privileges and Elections might be expected to report to the Senate the resolution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Hoar indicated his vigorous opposition to such a resolution on the ground that it would subvert the fundamental principles upon which the Senate was founded.

In a privileged statement Berry of Arkansas said he had introduced early in the present session a resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. This, together with a similar resolution adopted by the House, had been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The House had passed such a resolution four times, but the question never had been considered by the Senate. He was being pressed constantly, he said, by correspondents, to know when a vote would be taken upon the question by the Senate, and he desired to inquire of the chairman of the committee whether the Senate could not have a vote upon the resolution during the present session.

Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, after saying that what Berry had said was true, said: "I will say to the Senator that there is no disposition on the part of the committee to shirk responsibility in connection with the resolution. Action upon it will be taken and a report on it will be made."

"In time to take a vote upon it at this session?" inquired Berry.

"I have no doubt of it," replied Burrows.

Mitchell of Oregon in a statement in support of what Berry had said, expressing the hope that the Committee on Privileges and Elections would see its way to report the resolution either favorably or adversely at an early day in order that the Senate might have opportunity to act upon it.

Hoar of Massachusetts, one of the members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and a vigorous opponent of the resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, said he thought the matter ought not to be permitted to pass without a few words of comment.

"This is one of the most important questions," he said, which has arisen since the adoption of the Constitution. Indeed it is the first serious effort made to change the mechanism involved in the principles of the Constitution. This is a proposition to change the principle upon which the Constitution is founded and it is a matter of historical fact that without the incorporation of this principle the Constitution never could have been agreed to. The solemn pledge was given to States, small and great, that the equality of the States never would be destroyed without the consent of every one of them."

He did not believe that the adoption of the resolution would be accomplished without a breach of the national pledge which lies at the foundation of this Government. It was a question which he thought the American people thoroughly understood, because it was one of the greatest ever brought into any legislative assembly. He had received letters urging that Senators be chosen by direct vote of the people, but every one of them bears evidence of a "worked-up" sentiment.

Hoar said he was willing to go before any representative American assembly to question the proposition, which, to his mind, struck at the very heart of the Constitution, and to meet any champion of the proposition. He referred to the Supreme Court and to the United States Senate as the two great bodies of the Government which were free from the

influence of popular movements and popular excitement. The Senate, he said, was the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, and he believed it the duty of the people to stand firm before the proposition to strike down one of the two glories of the Republic.

"I will do my duty here," said he, "as a member of a committee, but will not be hurried, and the Senate shall not be hurried if I can help it."

In a brief reply to Hoar, Berry said this was not the time to discuss the merits of the proposition, but he insisted that the Senate had a right to demand that the committee to which the resolution had been referred should make some kind of a report, and he did not believe that the Senator from Massachusetts could prevent a report from being made.

Dubois of Idaho maintained that the only point of the Constitution bearing on the proposition was that each state should have two Senators. The manner of their election was not a vital principle.

Stewart of Nevada closed the debate and declared that the resolution embodied a movement fatal to the equality of the states in the Senate. To his mind it meant the destruction of the Senate and of the principles upon which it was founded.

STRUGGLE FOR WESTERN TRADE

Big Eastern Roads Are After Share of Pacific Coast Travel.

Chicago.—The officials of the railroads east of Chicago are preparing to wage an active campaign for through business to the Pacific Coast. Within a comparatively short period six Eastern lines have appointed Coast agents, with jurisdiction over all the territory between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. The latest appointment is H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania. Hereafter Dering's jurisdiction will extend to the Coast and he will be expected to make frequent trips there in the interest of his company.

Speaking of his enlarged jurisdiction, Mr. Dering said that it meant that the Eastern roads were beginning to realize the growing importance of passenger traffic to Western States. The amazing growth of travel in the West in the last two years has resulted in the Eastern roads perfecting organizations along the Coast from the Far North to San Diego on the south.

The assistant general passenger agents of the Eastern lines in Chicago whose jurisdiction has recently been extended to take in all the Pacific Coast agencies are: W. B. Jerome, New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central roads; F. W. Buskirk of the Erie and H. R. Dering of the Pennsylvania. The New York Central has appointed F. W. Byron to represent the company at Los Angeles, and the agencies of all the companies mentioned have been strengthened all along the Pacific Coast.

Dragged to Death by Horse.

Bakersfield.—Will Delay, a mail carrier in the employ of Jewett & Blodget, was trampled upon by his horse and dragged into a ditch five miles south of town late Tuesday evening. When found by two Mexicans life was extinct. Delay left town for Sunset, and while no one saw the accident, it is believed that the horse bucked him off and dragged him by the stirrup. His face bore indications of the horse's hoof striking him. Delay was about 26 years old.

Suit Over Coyote Bounty.

San Francisco.—A suit against the State of California for \$600 alleged to be due under the act of 1891 which fixed a bounty on coyote scalps, is on trial here. The suit was commenced by Julia H. Jones, to whom the claims sued on were assigned. The coyotes were killed in Modoc county in 1893 and 1894, and certificates for the scalps were issued by the Board of Supervisors of that county. Many of the certificates were issued to Indians.

Lady Sykes in Police Court.

London.—Lady Christiana Sykes, whose domestic difficulties have caused notoriety, was arrested on the Strand Tuesday night on the charge of being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself. She was arraigned at the Bow-street Police Court, but laughingly pleaded illness, and the Magistrate released her with a warning not to come before him again.

FUNSTON ADVISES HANGING

Sharp Language Used by the Little Fighting General.

SAYS PEACE PARTY IS TO BLAME.

Signers of a Petition for the Filipinos Stir Ire—Gallows Would Suit Some of the Americans He Says.

Chicago.—General Frederick S. Funston was the guest of honor at an elaborate banquet held Tuesday night in the clubhouse of the Marquette Club, members of the Lincoln Club also sharing in the occasion. General Funston in his speech said:

"Had it not been for the so-called peace party in the States the insurrection would have been suppressed finally in January, 1900. Since that time 600 lives have been sacrificed and millions of dollars have been spent. Were it not for the hope of the few leaders still under arms that the United States is on the verge of a civil war in their behalf, all resistance would be at an end."

"Two negro soldiers deserted our army for a time and served in the insurgent army. They were caught and hanged. It would have been more an act of justice had we hanged people who signed the recent petition to Congress asking that we confer with the Philippine leaders in an effort to secure peace. In the one case two innocent beings were executed, while in the other people more guilty than they and in full possession of their senses were allowed to go free."

"We are informed that Major Waller, one of the bravest and best officers in the army, is to be court-martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If that is true, I say bully for Waller. I am glad he did it. The great mass of the natives in the Philippines do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent want to be left alone and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. "The case of Cuba has been held as an example of what we could do in the Far East. I believe my experience in both countries has given me an insight into the character of both peoples. There are forty Cuban leaders who are the superiors of any leader the Filipinos ever had. There is no comparison between the two. And I am not lying awake, either, thinking how I love the Cubans."

Boy Fatally Wounded in Mimic Battle.

Denver.—Stewart Hill, aged 9 years, died here from the effects of a bullet wound in the breast received while engaged in a mimic Indian battle. James Butson, aged 12 years, is under arrest charged with murder. Four boys, all 12 years of age or under, stationed themselves behind barricades thirty yards apart and had exchanged about twenty shots when Hill fell, pierced through the lung. According to the other boys, Hill had stepped out in the open, when Butson took deliberate aim and fired. Chief Armstrong, in an interview, said he intended to take measures against those who were responsible for the boys having firearms.

Bank Funds Stolen by Teller.

Portland, Maine.—Granville W. Leighton, teller of the National Traders' Bank of this city, is under arrest, a self-confessed defaulter to the extent of \$43,000. Officials of the bank state that Leighton has made over to the institution all his real estate and other property, and that this, together with his bond, will make good the loss sustained by the bank. It is said that Leighton's trouble is due to unsuccessful business ventures.

Sharkey and Rhulin to Fight.

New York.—Representatives of the National Sporting Club of London have arranged two heavyweight matches to be decided before the club during the ceremonies in connection with the coronation of King Edward, which are to be held next June. The pugilists who have agreed to go abroad for the purses offered by the London organization are Tom Sharkey and Gus Rhulin.

Judge N. C. Sears of Chicago has resigned from the bench to become attorney for the gas trust of that city.

California Appropriations.

Washington.—The river and harbor bill, in addition to appropriating sums for the improvement of California waterways, contains a provision directing the Secretary of War to make preliminary examinations or surveys of the following places, with a view to their improvement:

Wrangel narrows, Alaska, with a view to providing a safe and adequate channel; Colorado river, from Yuma to the Mexican boundary line; Santa Cruz bay, with a view to increasing the harbor facilities therein; Napa river, with a view to straightening the channel.

To Make Yosemite Roads Free.

Washington.—Senator Bard has introduced a bill appropriating \$208,750 for the purchase and making free of the four toll roads running into the Yosemite valley. These roads are the Big Oak Flat, Coulterville, Wawona and Tioga roads. Representative Metcalf introduced a similar bill some time ago in the House.

Conger Banquets Chinese.

Pekin.—United States Minister Conger gave a banquet Tuesday to a large party of Chinese Princes and officials, including all the prominent members of the Foreign Office.

AVOIDS A DUEL WITH MEXICAN

Minister Clayton's Son Loses His Social Prestige in City of Mexico.

Washington.—Lieutenant Powell Clayton Jr., son of the Minister to Mexico, was recently detached from the embassy and assigned to cavalry stationed at Fort Myer. Concerning the change there is a story not told in the military records.

During the Christmas holidays young Clayton became engaged in an argument with a Mexican officer concerning American politics in the Orient and the Antilles. The Mexican said some things which Clayton resented. Finally the lie was passed and the entire company became involved in blows.

That night a Mexican officer formally waited on Clayton, and in behalf of one of the belligerents, challenged him to a duel. Clayton explained that he could not fight, his commission in the United States army forbidding in the strongest way any such performance.

Clayton was expelled from all the clubs in the City of Mexico. At the same time a prominent official intimated to the Minister that his son's position in society in the Mexican capital had been compromised and that the wisest course for him was to withdraw.

Vision Causes Opening of Grave.

Butte, Mont.—W. C. Mann, a stranger from San Francisco, who arrived here a few weeks ago, died of paralysis. Monday a letter was received from his wife at Arkansas Hot Springs addressed to Mann written the day following his death, saying she saw him three times in a vision, dead in his coffin and buried alive. The grave was opened, but there was no evidence of his having been buried alive.

Glass Destroyed by Fire.

Chicago.—The five-story brick warehouse of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, located at Wells and Superior streets, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$175,000. The principal item of loss was a great quantity of glass recently imported and which would have been used for making mirrors. The value of the glass destroyed was \$100,000.

Open Trout Season Shortened.

Monterey.—An ordinance has been passed by the Monterey county Supervisors shortening the open trout season one month by changing its beginning from April 1st to May 1st. This action was taken in conformity with a petition from a large number of influential citizens of the county, and will, it is understood, take effect this year.

Killed in an Explosion.

Keokuk, Iowa.—The I. E. Dupont de Mours & Co.'s powder plant, five miles west of this city, was seriously damaged by an explosion Monday. Two men were killed outright, a third will die and three others are seriously injured. The damage to the mill will reach \$75,000.

The Pennsylvania collieries, which had been closed down for a few weeks on account of floods, have resumed operations. Eight thousand men and boys were affected.

ICE FLOE OFF JAPANESE COAST.

Indicates an Exceptionally Early Northern Spring.

Port Townsend, Wash.—The British steamship Oceania, arriving at this port reports to the local United States Hydrographic Office having encountered an immense ice floe about 200 miles off the Japanese coast, abreast of the entrance to Tsugar straits.

So extensive was the ice floe that the steamer was compelled to change her course and steam for several hours to avoid coming in collision with the ice. The floe is in the direct path of vessels sailing to the Orient, and as it is quite extensive, is dangerous to navigation. The captain of the Oceania says the ice is from four to six feet out of the water, and that some of the bergs are many feet across and cannot be seen until a vessel is among them.

This is the first time that ice has been seen off the Japanese coast in that vicinity, and it is thought the ice pack in the Arctic has broken earlier than usual, and that it indicates an early spring in the North.

Yerkes Completes Deal.

London.—After many months of negotiations Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago street railroad magnate, has concluded a deal with the Baker-street Waterloo Railway, giving him control of four underground railways.

Arkansas Negro Lynched.

Little Rock.—A telegram from Foreman Little, River county, says a negro giving his name as Horace McCoy, was lynched there last Monday for assaulting Mrs. John Lemmon, white.

Pasture gives a good thrifty start to pigs, and a thrifty pig generally makes a profitable hog.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice.

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store

in San Mateo County that

SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call

and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. || ||

Wood and Coal. || ||

Cumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,

South San Francisco, Cal.

Cyrus Noble

The World famous

American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of

the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. B. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

"How can snoring be cured?" asks a contemporary. Laudanum.

A man's ingenuity doesn't get him out of half the trouble it gets him into.

If we would see ourselves as others see us all oculists would have to work overtime.

It is said that the czar is afflicted with the blues; perhaps through fear of the Reds.

The bank at Monte Carlo serves to show that a fool continues to be born every minute.

Even in the international perspective the slouch hat has become greater than the crowned head.

The success of a book agent proves that the truth isn't so mighty and doesn't always prevail.

All the foreign nations are cuddling up to us. That is all right. We are friendly with all but not too thick with any.

The average woman's husband, seldom comes up to her ideal; the ideal in most cases has to come down to the husband.

Doctor Nichol's list shows in several places that if one can't buy his way into the "real smart set" he may still marry into it.

Now we know why the Sultan of Turkey is behind in his running expenses. He has been investing in a diamond-studded automobile.

Cuba starts into self-government with the comforting knowledge that there is a soft place to fall if the experiment proves unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Astor is generally looked upon as the supreme leader in American society. But she isn't happy. She's a grandmother, and all the world knows it.

Bachelors need not point with pride to one of their number who died at the age of 102. He might have lived a year longer had he been a married man.

It is announced now that the Kaiser would like to come to the United States, and that he can't come now, and that he may come later. Welcome, any time, Willie!

Great men often boast of the time when they worked for 20 cents a day and their board, but no woman who is up ever refers to the time when she was somebody's hired girl.

The Chicago Daily News says there are 130,000 people on the earth who do not know what soap is. There are hundreds of small boys on whom the knowledge, has to be forced.

The young man's life was saved by a package of love letters which he carried in his pocket. The bullet which was intended for him struck the letters, melted, and dropped harmlessly into his left shoe.

A French inventor has produced a new voting machine which is said to secure secrecy and accuracy. It may be that in time enough safeguards can be thrown around the ballot to keep human nature absolutely honest. But it is doubtful.

The gifts made during 1901 to about one hundred and fifty institutions of learning in this country aggregated more than eighty-one million dollars. It is a vast, impressive sum—less, to be sure, than the value of our corn or wheat or cotton production, but likely to raise an even more valuable crop.

Although the neck of land which connects North and South America is far from being a desirable place of residence, politically it is one of the most important morsels of territory on the globe. Next to being the first to climb the North Pole, Uncle Samuel craves no greater boon than to build and manage an isthmian canal, be it called Panama or Nicaragua.

Judge Taft's recent report will go a long way toward settling the question as to whether or not the climate of the Philippines is healthy. He says that for a tropical climate it is. The presence of lepers, the appearance of bubonic plague in Manila and some other places, and the fact that smallpox prevails in some of the provinces he admits; but careful medical inspection and stringent sanitary measures are reducing all these dangers. The large number of cases of insanity among American soldiers, which has been reported in the papers, Judge Taft says frankly is in no way the fault of the climate, but is due solely to the drinking of vino, a native liquor which often contains as much as seventeen per cent of fusil oil. The use of this drink has now been prohibited.

Municipal mismanagement seems to reach a climax when political considerations dictate appointments to offices requiring technical skill, those of city engineers and electricians, for instance. A change in political control in a certain large city recently brought about the removal of an expert from the position he had long and efficiently held. So far the spoilsmen had their will; but at last accounts the new boss had

not been able to find in his own faction a man who dared to take the place. If such an incident ended by leaving an important bureau without a head, the situation would be bad enough; but there is always the greater danger that an incompetent person will be appointed, and that the technical service of the city will become merely one of the cogs in the political machine. Yet surely it ought to be clear to the most hardened partisan that there is "no politics in science," and that ability should be the only test for appointment to and continuance in positions that call for special training.

What the "rules of the game" are to sports and pastimes, the "rules of procedure," or of parliamentary practice, are to the deliberations of a legislative body. In any kind of contest strength and zeal may go down in defeat before superior skill in taking advantage of the rules. It often happens in the fierce political encounters in Congress. A deliberative body must have rules, even though in operation they sometimes seem to defeat the ends of legislation. The study always is to formulate such codes of parliamentary law as will be most nearly perfect in their application. The House of Representatives at the beginning of a new Congress frequently has a vigorous discussion of the rules. This year there was an attempt in the caucus of Republican members to secure certain modifications of the old code, which was defeated. Then the Democrats tried on the floor to accomplish the same result, but without success. The old code stands. Upon the rules of any deliberative body depends the power of the minority party, and especially the opportunity of the individual member of either majority or minority. In the House the membership is so large that little power of initiative is left to the individual member; the leaders of the majority party, whichever it happens to be, hold the conduct of affairs in a firm grasp. The Senate, being a smaller body, allows unlimited debate; minority members are thus able sometimes to accomplish by indirection what they could not do on a square vote. Both elements are needed in lawmaking—the firm hand of the majority, and deference to individual rights. Inasmuch as every measure must pass both houses of Congress, a fair balance usually results.

When Americans are studying trade statistics and glorifying the doings of the people of this great nation, it is well to look at other statistics and realize what a momentous problem confronts this country. Suicide is increasing. A total of 7,245 persons killed themselves in the year recently closed. The figures are as near official as it is possible to make them. Of this total 5,850 were males and 1,395 females. The causes are well worth studying. Despondency leads the list with 2,980 victims. Despondency, in many cases, is the penalty of ambition, and is a species of insanity. It is closely associated with the growing business of a commercial nation. It touches the lives of the men who would be rich and powerful and live at a rate of a mile a minute. They neither eat, work nor sleep properly. They burn the candle at both ends. Every year they want to do more than they did last year. They can stand the pace for a considerable length of time. Others can't. They worry, they brood, and then they join the "despondency list." Because of domestic infidelity there were 541 suicides. Liquor drove 439 to self-inflicted deaths; business losses, 67; disappointed love, 283; ill health, 618; insanity, 674; unknown, 1,043. Mob law is always bad law, and mob law is increasing. In 1901 there were 118 legal executions, 135 lynchings and 7,852 murders in the United States. Those are bad figures. They show how much of barbarism there is in mankind. The excuse of the average mob for murdering a murderer is that it desires to make justice speedy and sure. It refuses to trust to the courts, with their technicalities and delays. It acts while passion is hot and tumultuous, while the desire for revenge still fills human hearts. The remedies are education and courts that, by their conduct, are a guarantee of integrity. When the people know that justice is sure and certain, surely the infliction of the death penalty will be left to the law. Self-restraint and slowness to anger should be taught in every school in the land. It is a doctrine that should be instilled in childish minds. If the feeling that makes men stain their hands with blood is to be educated out of human beings, it will have to start with the children, and be so thoroughly impressed upon them that it will become a part of their lives.

A Test.

"Yes," said the grizzled bachelor, "he is married. I don't remember her name, and it doesn't matter much, but she's got such a temper that when he comes home a little later than common he softly opens the door and flings his hat inside. If it doesn't come flying out in three minutes he goes in; if it does, he slips off downtown and stays all night. It costs him something extra for hats, but saves considerable wear and tear of his feelings. Oh, yes, he is married!"—Philadelphia North American.

Turkish Language.

The Turkish language is said by scholars to be the softest and most musical language of modern times, being better adapted to the purpose of musical notation and recitative than even the Italian.

In a town of less than 5,000 people, it will still be found that the proper thing for dessert for a company tea is Floating Island.

RETROSPECT.

To-night, within the open grate,
The dying embers fall;
And many tales do they relate,
And joys of old recall.
A vision of the night we met,
So wondrous fair she seems;
Her eyes, her face, I'll never forget,
As radiantly she beams.
The echo of that only dance,
As gliding through the hall,
She held me in love's mystic trance,
My life to aye enthral.
Her tresses, soft as silken floss,
Her lips of carmine hue;
All cried, "Alone for you."
My heart succumbed that fateful night,
As softly trilled a strain
Of Haydn; and within that light
She begged that I remain.
The years have fled, yet mem'ry dear
Revives the dead for me;
It opens up a grave no seer
Could read of mystery.
We parted, though we lived, and I
Went forth to wed my art,
And she—well, time will testify,
Found balm to heal the smart.
To-night, within the open grate,
They once again recall
The fortunes of a cruel fate,
As dying embers fall.
—Philadelphia Record.

A Matter of Opinion

HERE are degrees in friendships, but there are no degrees in love. We either love or we do not.

There was a tone of finality in Kate Gordon's voice—a depth of conviction—that arrested her friend's attention. "You speak as if you and love were old acquaintances, Kate. If I didn't know how you keep all your admirers at arms' length, I would think you had at last surrendered that proud citadel, your heart."

"Twilight had fallen; the room was full of shadows, and the crimson wave which overspread Kate's face, painting her ears and neck and brow a vivid carmine, was lost upon her companion. She did not reply for a moment. When she did, her tone was low and even as usual."

"You foolish Amy!" she said, trying to speak lightly. "I wish you would leave off weaving romances about your friends. Believe me, real, living characters are not nearly so satisfactory as the accommodating puppets of the novelist's brain. The heroine in a novel always does the proper thing at the proper time, and in the end either marries the prince of her dreams, and lives happily ever afterward, or nobly and unselfishly gives him up to the 'other girl,' and is sweetly resigned all the rest of her days. Which would you do if you were in the heroine's place?"

"Why, I'd marry the prince, of course! No grand heroics for me!" returned Amy, promptly and decidedly.

"But if the other girl loved him very much, and her life was cramped and narrow. And if you had everything else in the world to make you happy? Don't you think it would be your duty to resign him to her when she had only that one thing—and you had so much?"

Her hands were clasped tightly in her lap, and her voice had grown earnest—intense.

"If he loved me, I'd marry him. I should not think the other girl would want him if he loved me! And, besides, it wouldn't be fair to him. His happiness ought to be considered, too."

"But if he were brave and noble and strong? To such a nature would not the knowledge of having fulfilled a duty—at whatever cost of pain to himself—bring happiness?"

"You are getting beyond my depth," said Amy, shaking her head.

"If he had known her first, and had been content and happy until he met you?" Kate demanded with strange insistence. "Would it be right for you to take her all when you already have so much?"

"You are illogical, Kate. You do not consider the happiness of the prince. From my point of view, it would simply be sacrificing two lives instead of one to give him up."

"Oh, no, no, no!" Kate cried, striking her hands together with sudden vehemence.

"Why, Kate, one would think the story real, and you its heroine!" exclaimed Amy, laughing. "You have missed your vocation. What a pity that you are the wealthy Miss Gordon—exclusive, fastidious—else you might make a sensation on the stage!"

The maid turned on the light as Amy rose to go, and in the sudden glare of electric light she was startled by the look of suffering on Kate's face.

"Kate, you are ill. And I have tired you out with my long visit!" she cried with compunction.

"No. My head aches and the weather is somewhat depressing." She pushed the hair back from her temples with a peculiar nervous movement that told of suppressed feeling of some kind. "I suppose I shall see you at the Granteys' to-night?" she said, accompanying her friend to the door.

As they stepped into the hall they met a man who had evidently just come in from the street. It was raining, and there was a suggestion of dampness about his clothing.

"Good-afternoon, Miss Gordon!" he said in a quick, eager tone, his dark face lighting and softening unconsciously.

There was no light in the hall, and his eyes went no farther than Kate's face. He was oblivious of Amy's presence.

"Is your father in? I must see him at once. I have discovered a flaw which I am afraid will necessitate a great delay in the work. Part of it will have to be constructed on a new plan."

"You will find papa in the library. Mr. Austen." The color had come back into

Kate's cheeks, and her eyes were bright. "The drafts and plans seemed perfect. One little flaw may not signify so much."

"There must be no weak spots. A single flaw in the construction condemns the whole structure."

He spoke in a rapid, repressed tone. "That is a cruel view! Why should a whole beautiful edifice be condemned because of one small weakness?"

Kate's eyes flashed, and she held herself proudly erect.

"We judge a bridge by its weakest point. Its abutments may be solid and massive, but a flaw in the construction renders it unsafe—and it stands condemned."

He was very pale, and there was a peculiar light in his eyes. His words held a subtle meaning, which seemed to anger Kate.

"You are hard and unjust," she said, and there was a sound of tears in her voice which she was too proud to allow to the surface.

"Harshness is not always cruelty. Some things require it," he said in the same rapid, repressed tone, and turning on his heel walked quickly to the lower end of the hall, where he disappeared in the library.

"So that is young Austen, of whom I have heard so much!" exclaimed Amy, as soon as the door had closed upon him. "Well, I can't say much for his manners! He never even saw me. I have often heard my uncle speak of him. It seems he has risen to such prominence in the architectural world within the past year that great things are expected of him in the future. I wasn't aware you knew this wonder, Kate."

"Yes, I have known him a couple of months. He has been doing some work for papa, and spends one or two evenings here every week going over drafts and plans. I have been quite interested in the work. You know I always try to keep abreast of everything in which papa is engaged."

When the outer door closed upon her friend Kate went back into the drawing-room, and dropping into an easy chair before the open grate stared with unseeing eyes at the glowing coals, her hands clasped tightly in her lap, and a pucker of pain between her drawn brows.

Hugh Austen's words were ringing in her ears and pounding on her brain: "A single flaw in the construction condemns the whole structure." Her heart was throbbing heavily—each beat a stab—and through it all she saw a pretty smiling face in a down town store—a happy, innocent face, whose possessor was Hugh Austen's affianced wife.

She had known of his engagement from the first—he himself had mentioned it early in their acquaintance—but it had never seemed a vital thing to her until that morning. She was doing some shopping, and while waiting for her change her attention was drawn to a sweet-faced girl by overhearing one clerk remark to another:

"Yes, Maggie does look happy. She's a lucky girl! You know she's engaged to Hugh Austen, the architect. He's one of God's noblemen; there isn't a better man in the city. I believe they're to be married some time this winter."

"One of God's noblemen!" Kate repeated the words softly to herself, then added in a whisper, burying her burning face in her hands, "And my king!"

No word of love had ever passed between them, but eyes have a way of betraying secrets sometimes. She knew his heart was hers even though his word was pledged to another—and she exulted in the possession.

He was so different from the men she met in society that he interested her from the first. He was quiet, with that reserve which betokens strength of character as well as strength of will.

She remembered the day she first met him. He was in the library when she went in to get a book, and her father introduced him. He acknowledged the introduction by a curt little bow, hardly giving her a glance, and continued the discussion with Mr. Gordon as if she had not been present. She felt piqued and snubbed—a novel sensation for the heiress—and she determined to show this rude young man that she was not altogether devoid of intelligence.

Kate was an only child, the idol of her father's heart. She was his friend and comrade—his companion in the true sense of the word. She possessed good judgment, and had always taken a live interest in his affairs. He often said she had a better head for business than half the men he met.

Determining to understand the subject thoroughly, she hunted up all the books in the house treating on architecture, and spent her spare time in studying and making notes.

When Mr. Austen came again she had the satisfaction of seeing a look of surprise creep into his eyes as she occasionally made an apt suggestion.

He turned and looked at her several times during the evening, when some unusually bright remark of hers arrested his attention—a remark showing a clear and intelligent understanding of the question under discussion. The few women he knew were of the domestic order, who rarely gave a thought to anything outside the petty round which constituted their world. And that society belle should be able to discuss intelligently and originally the living issues of the day—the vexed problems that make life the complex thing it is—amazed him.

He had begun by feeling—if he had any feeling at all in the matter—that the beautiful heiress was no more to him than any one of the many other pieces of bric-a-brac in his employer's house. She was a beautiful statue—nothing more, nothing less. But when the statue woke to life he discovered that it possessed a rare and delicate charm—an indefinable something that attracted and held him. And gradually the evenings he spent at her father's

house became the bright spots in his rather colorless existence.

Kate did not know how long she had sat there when she heard the door open softly and a quick, nervous step coming toward her. Rising, she stood facing him as he came up. His face was flushed, and there was an eager light in his eyes.

"I could not go away without apologizing to you for what I said a while ago," he said, speaking breathlessly, as though impelled by some inner force. He had caught her hands in his, and was holding them crushed together in both of his own. "I did not mean you—there are no weak points in your nature. You are good and pure and steadfast. I was thinking only of myself!"

They stood for a full minute looking into each other's eyes—reading each other's souls. Then Kate gently withdrew her hands, and walking over to the mantel said rather unsteadily: "We cannot judge human beings by the same standard by which we judge inanimate things. There are weak spots in every nature—but out of that very weakness grows the beautiful flower of humility."

"Thank you," he murmured in a broken whisper, and started toward the door, but before reaching it, turned, and catching her hands in his crushed them against his lips—and was gone.

Kate did not go to Mrs. Grantley's that night. She complained of not feeling well, and she certainly did look ill. Human faces are Nature's highest type of etchings; and heartache is the keen needle that traces the finest lines. Her father was alarmed, and willingly consented when she begged to spend the winter with her aunt in Florida.

It was like driving a nail into her own coffin, this wrenching away from the very sun of her existence. But it was the only thing to do. There was no other way.

"I am so rich in other things—and she had only him!" she told herself over and over again, when her heart rose in rebellion against the sacrifice.

Hers was an intense nature, possessing a rare capacity for suffering, but also possessing a noble disregard of self. It was impossible for one of her disposition to accept happiness purchased through another's pain.

The long, colorless days and blank empty years stretching before her frightened and appalled her. But she did not falter in her decision.

Hugh Austen's wife never knew how perilously near shipwreck her frail bark of happiness had been. That it sailed successfully past the jagged rocks of temptation out into the deep ocean of content was always a source of thankfulness to two persons.—Waverley.

A School in Arabia.

During my stay at Nakhli, says a writer in the Geographical Journal, I visited some of the schools, of which there are five here, and saw the children imbibing instruction in the usual Moslem style repeating aloud sentences of the Koran or rules of grammar read out by the mollah. They attend in the morning and may be seen at an early hour hurrying to school, boys and girls together, some with "mufna," or wooden Koran stand, on their heads, some with a painted board or camel shoulder-blade, on which they learn to write, under their arm. The instruction given is of a very elementary character—reading, writing Arabic grammar, the Koran, and a little arithmetic being the only subjects. But the boys of the learned and wealthy are often educated at home by a mollah, and advanced further. The lack of method is partly compensated for by the precocity and tenacity of memory shown by the boys. Nakhli deserves attention for the comparatively advanced state of education among the people, there being a larger proportion of persons in this town able to read and write than in any other in Oman. There is a good number also of professional scribes. Books, consequently, are not so scarce here as elsewhere. The higher position of learning here is attributed to the influence of the Persians, who occupied this part of the country during the time of Nadir Shah.

General Furlong and the Doll.

At the risk of temporarily driving Gen. Furlong away from the Amen corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel I am tempted to tell a little story of human interest. All who know him know that his heart is bigger than the bodies of most men, and always was so. His benefactions are many and always unobtrusive. On Tuesday afternoon he was passing a department store, when a conversation between a woman and her little girl of about 8 years attracted him. The child was pointing to a doll and the mother was saying to her: "No, mamma can't buy it to-day dearie." The General spoke to the child and asked the mother to do him a favor to let the child stay and look at the window a few minutes. He went inside and came out with a doll similar to the one in the window, and giving it to the child, lifted his hat and passed on. When the story was told on the General last night he grew red and said: "Tut, tut, nonsense!" Then he stroked out, and Barney Biglin remarked: "I'll bet he has his pockets filled with quarters now and he's off somewhere to buy out all the boys who are stuck with their evening papers. Some good woman lost an ideal husband when the General was allowed to remain a bachelor."—Victor Smith, in New York Press.

Trade with Brazil.

During last year Brazil sold Germany \$26,022,354 and bought from her \$5,299,122. In the same time the United States bought from Brazil \$58,073,437 and sold her \$11,578,119.

When a man says his scheme is "going like wildfire," it is safe to say he is advertising.

ROMANTIC LOVE STORY.

Rich California Heiress Weds a Hawaiian Prince.

The recent marriage of Miss Abigail Campbell, of San Jose, Cal., and Prince David, of Hawaii, a nephew of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, completes an interesting story. The bride is the daughter of the late millionaire and sugar king, James Campbell, who rose from the rank of a ship's carpenter to be one of the great financial powers of the Pacific coast.

In 1852 Campbell, then a ship's carpenter, landed at Honolulu and was fascinated with his surroundings. He refused to return to his vessel and for a time found work on the whalers which then wintered at Honolulu. Later he bought a patch of land and started the growing of sugar cane. He prospered and kept increasing his holdings and his wealth until he was reckoned a multi-millionaire. When he died he left a fortune of \$7,000,000 invested in Hawaiian sugar plantations and California real estate.

After his death his widow took up her residence at San Jose so as to be near her four daughters, who were being educated in a convent there. In 1900 Abigail Campbell graduated and, rich, talented and beautiful, was looked upon as fortune's favorite. Her friends urged her to travel in Europe, so as to round out her education, but she refused, preferring to go to Hawaii, where her father had made his millions. Last February she sailed for Honolulu and arrived in time to be made the queen of the great Mardi Gras ball. At that entertainment she met Prince David. It was a case of love at first sight, and the sequel was recently reached when the couple were married.

Prince David is the leader of the Democratic party in the islands and was one of the delegates to the convention at Kansas City which nominated Bryan. He ran for delegate to Congress against Wilcox, but was defeated. He has a palace at Waikiki and owns extensive estates.

It was a case of love at first sight, and the sequel was recently reached when the couple were married.

THE SECOND POET BRYANT.

He Passed Away Recently at His Illino Home.

At his home in Princeton, Ill., there passed away recently John Howard Bryant, a brother of William Cullen Bryant, and himself a poet of high order. He was 13 years younger than the author of "Thanatopsis." There was a bond of sympathy between them and the older brother loved and appreciated the songs of the younger, which, like his own, were full of deep and tender thought.

John Howard Bryant was 95 years of age at the time of his death. As a young man he worked on a farm, taught school and wrote some poetry. When he was 24 years old he went to Illinois. When he passed through St. Louis it was a city of 5,000 inhabitants. He located at Princeton and for more than sixty years was a prominent resident. Owen Lovejoy was one of his intimate friends. He helped organize the Republican party in his vicinity and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Lincoln for President.

WONDERFUL TWIN BROTHERS; OTTO AND OTTIS MARTIN.

Otto and Ottis Martin, of Lawrence, Ind., are twin brothers who are so marvelously alike in looks, speech and habits of thought that it is impossible to distinguish between them. They are both teachers, their age 21. They frequently exchange places in their schools, and neither scholars nor school authorities are aware of the trick until informed by the brothers. Even the mother of the twins is herself often nonplussed and gives over trying to guess which of her twins she is speaking with.

Pronunciation of Cuba.

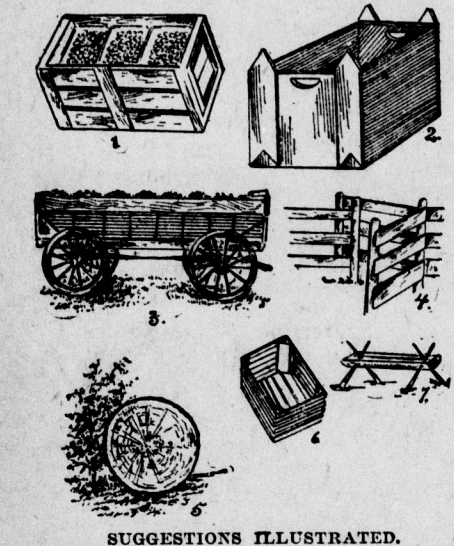
Senator Teller always pronounces "Cuba" as if it were written "Cuby." And thereby hangs a tale. Mr. Teller was born in Allegany County, New York. The chief town in that county is Cuba, but from time immemorial its people have called it "Cuby." Mr. Teller grew up with these people, and "Cuba" has always been "Cuby" to him.—Washington Post.

Infectious Disease in Holland.

In Holland it is customary when there is infectious disease in the house to notify the fact to intending visitors and the public generally by trying a piece of white rag round the bell handle.

FARM AND GARDEN

Illustrated Suggestions.
The first illustration is a Georgia peach carrier, holding six small baskets of peaches, which we re-engage from a cut in Country Gentleman. The next, No. 2, is a bushel box from the New York Tribune. Notice that the end pieces of this box are notched at the bottom and pointed at the top, so that a lot of crates may be stacked one over the other for sorting apples, potatoes, etc., in the cellar or for carrying to market. The third illustration is a wagonload of bushel crates, illustrations copied from American Agriculturist. Notice the lower tier of crates, then the retaining board, which holds in position the second tier of crates placed over the first. The fourth illustration represents an opening in the fence through which people on foot can readily pass, but which cows and horses cannot get through, copied from



SUGGESTIONS ILLUSTRATED.

Farm and Fireside. The fifth cut represents a new method of protecting half hardy or tender trees in winter by bending them over a log rolled close to the tree, and firmly fastened there by bundles of cornstalks thrown over the tree. A barrel or hoghead can be used in place of a log, with much saving of labor. Picture No. 6 shows a peculiar way of making a strong bushel crate. These bushel crates are used now extensively by farmers who gather from the fields potatoes, onions, carrots, apples, etc., placing them into these crates, then placing the crates directly into the wagon, from whence they are carried to cellar, without dumping them into wagon boxes, and shoveling them out again, as was done in old times. This cut is from American Agriculturist. The last cut is from Farm and Home and represents an easily constructed sawbuck.

Beet Sugar and Cane Sugar.
Dr. Wiley, who is one of the most earnest advocates of sugar beet culture in the United States, said at a farmers' meeting in Ontario that the sugar cane growers in the tropics had a decided advantage over the sugar beet growers of the Northern States in the cost of production of sugar. If the labor of the South was as effective as that of the North, and as much enterprise was shown in developing the fields for cane and in other branches of the industry as must be shown on Northern farms in beet growing, the cane crop would win in the race every time. We believe this to be true, and therefore we are unable to understand why he and others so earnestly urge the growing of sugar beets here. It cannot be that the best crop has proven a profitable one to those who have been engaged in it. Few of the crops that we have seen reported have shown a yield of over \$60 worth to the acre, and the majority fall below \$40, while the manure and labor required is about half as great as that required to grow 500 bushels of potatoes, and either of these is a more certain crop on good land well cared for than are the sugar beets.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Plowing Under Green Crops.
That there is merit in green manuring, adding humus to the soil, no one will deny who has tried it on moderately heavy soils, but that it should be generally practiced without regard to soil or local conditions is not a correct principle. Most of the plants used for green manuring are leguminous in character, hence have absorbed the greatest quantity of nitrogen from the air when they have reached maturity, and, in most sections, the hay of clover, cowpeas and velvet bean has a value too great to warrant one in using it as green manure, and this is especially the case on light, rather sandy soil, where the green manuring is of the least use. Under the conditions referred to the most profitable plan would be to let the crop mature and feed it for roughage, using the manure on the farm; in this way one has all the advantage that would come from the green manuring, under such circumstances, and the hay for feeding besides. Again, there is danger of fouling the soil by too much and too frequent green manuring, so that one should know his soil thoroughly, or, better still, experiment carefully and note results, before going into green manuring too extensively.—Indianapolis News.

Wheat as a Hog Food.
Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 490 pounds of ground

wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with cornmeal 498 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

Chicks Need Grit.
The chicks will be benefited by having some kind of gritty material mixed with their first feed. Coarse sand or egg shells dried and run through the coffee mill is probably as good as anything for this purpose. The supply houses keep in stock what is known as "chick grit," but we do not believe that it is any better than what has been above suggested. Next to the ravages of lice, bowel troubles lead to the heaviest loss of chicks, and the grit tends in a great degree to prevent such troubles. If a chick is killed at the end of the first day that it has run with the hen its crop will be found to contain a considerable quantity of sand and fine gravel, and if the weather is such that the hen can be turned loose the day following that on which the brood is taken from the nest, and be allowed to select the food, the owner will generally be safe in relieving himself of any concern regarding their health. The hen sees to it that the chicks get something which is not usually thought of by the owner, and that is grit.—Drovers' Journal.

Clover in the Rotation Crops.
It is now generally understood that the rotation of crops is practiced so that the plant foods in the soil may be drawn upon about in equal quantities instead of using heavily of one and little of the others, as is the case when one crop is grown several years in succession. There is another point about the rotation of crops that is not so well understood by farmers, and that is the value of using clover or some plant of a similar character as a part of the rotation crops, and simply because it returns more plant food to the soil than it takes out of it. This is one reason why authorities on legumes have urged so persistently that farmers use them more freely and have shown where cowpeas, Canada field peas and the velvet bean can be used to advantage on farms where it does not seem possible to get a good stand of clover.—Indianapolis News.

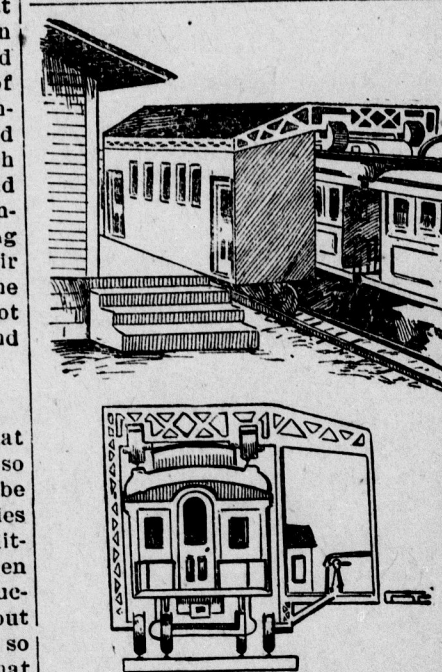
Growing the Best Apples.
Nurserymen report an unusual demand for the older and best-known varieties of apple trees, such as Rhode Island Greening, King, etc., and those who have fruited these old favorites are encouraging the demand for them. Growers have paid much attention to the later introductions and lost sight of the good things at hand. The writer remembers buying several barrels of King apples some twenty years ago in New England which were superb in quality and size, far superior to the majority of the varieties of recent introduction, and where this variety can be grown it may be safely said that it has no rival. At this season of the year the good old varieties like King, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenburg and Northern Spy bring more money than the newer sorts.—Exchange.

A Correct Cellar.
A cellar can be kept as pure and dry as any other part of the house if it but have a reasonable amount of attention. Unless the ground be low, so as to make water collect in the cellar, it is not necessary, although desirable, to cement the walls and floor. Bricks set on edge and laid with tight joints form a clean and satisfactory floor. Slope the floor so that a drain will carry off any water that may collect. This gives opportunity to fully wash the cellar, for cleanliness is as necessary here as in the other rooms. Light, cleanliness and pure air make the perfect cellar, as they do the perfect living room.

Stick to One Breed.
If farmers would take one good breed of fowls and carefully study their characteristics, they would make more profit than if they keep trying to originate some new breed. It sounds well to hear yourself spoken of as the originator of some new and valuable breed, but very few ever succeed in starting a variety of fowls that ever amounts to anything.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.
Do not allow any person or dogs to worry the milk cows.
The neglected cow neither fills the pail nor the farmer's pocketbook.
Never stop nor let the work be interrupted when milk is "coming."
Milk dry! Milking dry develops the udder and multiplying the power of giving milk.
If there is any one thing that needs a dairymen's personal attention more than any other, it is milking.
If there is a little milk left in the udder each time it will cause any cow to decrease in her milk flow and finally cease giving milk at all.
Knowing how means much in butter making. This is why one person's butter is quoted at 20 cents a pound, while another's from just as good milk, will bring only 8 cents.
A cow should be milked three or four times a day if she is suffering from any disease of the udder.
There should be no loud, boisterous language permitted while doing the milking, for the cow is a nervous creature, and any uncalmed for excitement affects the quantity and quality of milk unfavorably.
It is the little attentions that go to make up the successful management of dairying, and he who does not study the needs of the common cow and her environment need expect no success with her blooded sister.

NEW RAILWAY DEVICE.
Enables Passengers to Alight Without the Train Having to Stop.
Among the patents which have been recently granted in the United States may be mentioned one issued to Mr. John W. Jenkins, of New York city, for an interesting system whereby passengers are to be discharged from a train without the necessity of stopping at stations. The characteristic feature of the invention resides in the employment of a number of "saddle cars," which are successively taken up and dropped from the moving train and through the medium of which passengers may enter or leave a train without interrupting its movement.
The railway cars employed are of the usual construction. Each car is provided on its roof with two rails, and the cars run on standard rails commonly employed. The rails on the roof of the car have their ends projected beyond the ends of the cars and



UNLOADING PASSENGERS FROM MOVING TRAINS.

grooved laterally, so that the continuity of the track formed on the roof of the cars will not be broken on a curve. These roof rails serve the purpose of receiving the saddle car. Alongside of the rails upon which the passenger cars run are arranged two rails which receive lower flanged wheels on the saddle car. These auxiliary track rails do not extend continuously throughout the length of the railroad track, but are located only at stations at which it is desired to load and unload the passengers. The auxiliary track rails are each provided with raised portions adjacent to the ends toward which the car is moved, and the ends of these auxiliary rails are tapered.
The saddle car itself consists of a skeleton-like structure which is designed to straddle the passenger cars so that the train may pass thereunder. The saddle car also includes a compartment by which the passengers pass to and from the train. The saddle car at its top is provided with broad-faced wheels which are arranged to run on the roof rails of the passenger car. When these broad-faced wheels are engaged with the roof rails, the saddle car will be lifted off the auxiliary track rails, but the raised parts of these auxiliary rails are sufficiently elevated to lift the entire saddle car from the passenger train when the lower wheels of the saddle car engage the high parts of the auxiliary rails, and in so raising the saddle car, to lift the upper broad-faced wheels off the roof rails. The roof rails on the front of the car are tapered downward so that they will readily engage under the broad-faced wheels.

One of the saddle cars is to be placed at each station on the road. As the train approaches the station, the tapered ends of the roof rails will run under the broad-faced upper wheels of the saddle car, and the saddle car will be lifted off the auxiliary track rails, thus permitting the train to pass on and leave the saddle car at the station. When the saddle car is thus dropped, the train immediately runs into a second saddle car placed on the other end portions of the auxiliary track rails and takes the second saddle car up with its passengers. This operation is repeated at each station, one saddle car being left at each station and one saddle car being taken up. By this arrangement the train may move without a stop through the length of the road. The saddle cars, of course, are provided with brakes to arrest their movement at the desired point.
The inventor claims various merits for his system, of which we may be permitted to mention a few. The number of cars to be used for a road materially reduces the number of trains, by reason of the increased speed. That the running time of the train over the road will be very considerably shortened, is self-evident. Moreover, one train will be able to make many trips in a day. This system is to be used not so much for interurban traffic as for suburban traffic, for the purpose of enabling residents without the city to reach their destination as quickly as possible.—Scientific American.

Misapplied Words.
"Extra" is an abused word. People say "extra good" or "extra cheap" in order to intensify "good" and "cheap."

But "extra" has no such force. So far from intensifying a given condition, it denies it by indicating that the thing so described lies outside the sphere or quality named. Thus, "extra judicial" does not mean more than ordinarily judicial, as though a judge had dredged his conscience in giving an opinion, but outside of judicial, and, therefore, incapable of being judged at all in the prescribed way.
A grievous fault is the use of "identical" in a phrase like this: "He is identical with the anti-vaccination movement." A man can only identify himself with another man or set of men. He can identify himself with the opponents of vaccination—and even here the word carries a shade of meaning of its own, distinguishing the phrase from such a one as "he joined the opponents of vaccination."

One should not speak of "high" or "low" caliber; but, remembering the meaning of "caliber," one should apply to it only such adjectives as "great" or "small."
It is wrong to speak of a "consensus of opinion." The word "consensus" itself means an agreement of thought, and should stand alone.—Academy.

THE MOUNTAIN-LION.

The Champion Rough-and-Tumble Fighter of Animals.
There was a time when the American mountain lion was one of the most formidable animals in the world. The cat is the masterpiece of nature; and the mountain lion was one of the most terribly armed and powerful of the cat family. It was a compact mass of hard and tough muscle and gristle, with bones of iron, strong jaws, sharp teeth, and claws like steel penknives. It was prodigiously strong, lithe, and quick, covered with a mail-coat of loose skin that was as tough as leather. It had the temper of a demon, and was insatiably bloodthirsty. Withal, it had the proverbial nine lives of the cat tribe.

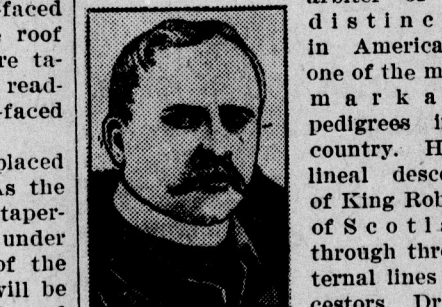
Against such an animal it was hopeless to match dogs. It was said, in the schoolbooks of forty years ago, that "three British mastiffs can pull down a full-grown Asiatic lion." Perhaps they could; but they would have been sorry if they had tackled a full-grown American mountain lion of that time. He was not to be "pulled down" by anything; and if he had been "pulled down," that was exactly the position in which he fought best. With his back protected by the earth, and all four fearfully armed paws flying free, aided by his terrible teeth, and a body so strong that it could not be held in any position—well, when he was "up" was the time that he was most "up."

He once was found in all the Rocky Mountain regions, from the jagged, haunted tropical forests of the extreme South to the home of the Northern winter blizzard; but he attained his greatest size and ferocity on the subalpine plateau of northern Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona.

These animals are no longer what they were. The tourist or hunter of to-day cannot hope to find any of the old-time power or ferocity.—St. Nicholas.

REV DR. NICHOLS.

The New Arbitrator of Society and His Remarkable Pedigree.



Rev. Charles Wilbur De Lyon Nichols, who has leaped into instantaneous notoriety by constituting himself the arbiter of social distinction in America, has one of the most remarkable pedigrees in the country. He is a lineal descendant of King Robert II. of Scotland, through three maternal lines of ancestors. Dr. Nichols also traces his pedigree in a double line to the Marquis of Aylesford. On his father's side he is descended from the royal house of Bruce. His American ancestor, Sir Richard Nichols, was the first English Governor of New York. Dr. Nichols is a Roman Catholic priest, and preaches to a charge in the town of Nichols, Conn. Those upon whom he has put the stamp of his approval think well of his peculiar classification, but competent critics who have no axes to grind think otherwise.

Telephones in Cities.
What is the best telephone city in the world? The question is interesting in view of the coming developments in London. San Francisco seems to be the answer. In that glorious city, with a population of 342,782, there are 21,324 telephones, or 62 per 1,000. In Europe, Copenhagen is probably the best telephoned city, with 13,311 telephones to its 312,859 of population, equal to 49 per 1,000. In Copenhagen, too, the best conditions for the public exist, although the rates are relatively as high as those in American cities. London compares very unfavorably with these figures. At the beginning of 1901 there were 41,111 telephones to a population of more than five and a half millions, or a proportion of 7 to every 1,000 people. New York, with a population of 2,350,000, had 54,647 instruments, or 26 to 1,000.—London Chronicle.

Rubber Output.
Last year the output of rubber from Mexico was 1,000,000 pounds. Hundreds of thousands of rubber trees are being planted, and in a few years most of the supply of rubber will come from that country.

After a man "goes" with a girl two or three years she bears his label.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

WOMEN WHO OBEY.

THE wording of the marriage ceremony, in which the woman is made to promise to obey her husband, has long been a cause of offense to women, and, while it has probably never really prevented a wedding, there is no doubt but that it is a stumbling block on the way to the altar.

Practical women object to it on the score that it is nothing short of perjury to swear to do a thing you have no intention of doing; advanced ladies protest against it as a relic of woman's subservience to man, while all that the most sentimental can say in its favor is that it sounds well and means nothing—that it is a campaign promise that nobody expects to be kept.

In reality, in these days, when not infrequently we see the big, strong, athletic bride towering above her puny and delicate-looking bridegroom, and when there are more girls going to college and getting good educations than boys, there is something ridiculous in making a woman promise to obey the man she could chastise in a physical contest, or silence in two minutes in an argument.

Still, men cling to the word "obey" as a visible token of their authority. Every man starts out with the belief that he is going to be the head of the family, and that his wife is going to meekly do his bidding, though subsequent proceedings, in the majority of American homes, where the wife is undisputed boss, must make the husband wonder if he didn't get the wrong end of the ritual.

A pretty and tactful way out of this difficulty of the marriage ceremony was suggested last week by a New York bride, who substituted the word "yield" for "obey," and thereby not only asserted her right to equality with her husband, but, as our Chinese friends would say, "saved his face."

She recognized his authority, but it was the authority of love, not law, and to the feminine mind there is a wide difference between doing a thing because you want to and because you have to. It has taken the world a long time to struggle up to a realization that a happy marriage is not based on slavery, but freedom, and that the ideal wife is not patient Griselda, but the woman who is capable of being a man's chum and companion. The most misbegotten idea ever advanced is the head-of-the-house theory. No man has a right to rule his wife any more than she has to rule him. If a woman hasn't honesty enough to be trusted with her husband's purse, if she hasn't discretion enough to be the confidant of his business secrets, if she hasn't sense enough to know what to do without being bidden like a child, she is no more fit to marry than a mush poutice, and any man will save himself trouble by leaving such a characterless creature alone.

Of course, no two persons think exactly alike. In the family, as in a business partnership, one or the other must frequently give way in the interests of harmony. Here is where the wife can yield gracefully, whereas if she had to obey she would get her back up and fight to the last ditch.

Nor need men object to this innovation in the marriage ceremony. Every man must have felt a secret contempt for a wife so poor spirited she obeyed him, but this new wife, who is ready to yield up her wishes to him and to sacrifice her tastes for him because she loves him and admires his superior judgment, is a standing compliment on the hearthstone that will make matrimony a glad, sweet song.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bachelors' Homes.

Young men and young women are both becoming more and more independent, and neither nowadays apparently seems to need the other in order to start housekeeping and create a home, two friends of the same sex being seemingly all sufficient for a pleasant companionship. As is well known, women bachelors are increasing alarmingly, making cozy and delightful little nests, which they inhabit together; and now it is said that young men are following their example and are also setting up their Lares and Penates without the aid of the other sex. Men who keep house are apt to make light of feminine trials about such matters.

"How much trouble you women seem to have with your servants!" remarked a masculine housekeeper recently to his married sister, with a superior air. "Why, Bill and I have had the same cook and butler ever since we started housekeeping, and they would not leave us for the world." "How many times have you raised their wages?" queried the quick-witted young woman. "About once a month, I expect, and you are now probably giving them something enormous." "Well, it is easier than changing," he admitted rather guiltily. "And the cook does just what she chooses and orders whatever she wants," continued his sister, "and I dare say you feed half her relatives, while your wine and cigars and gets no end of good clothes and tips. Of course, they would be not be such fools as to leave a soft berth like that!"

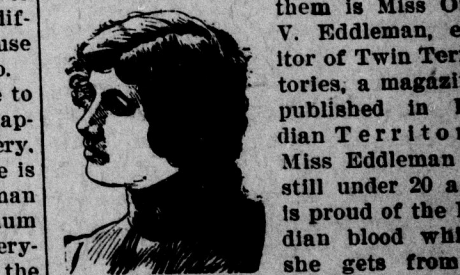
"Jim has taken a little apartment in town and is keeping house," said a mother who lives in the suburbs, "and

I wish you could see his wallpapers! I never suspected him of being color blind before! He said he had a dinner the other evening. 'I suppose you have plated silver?' I asked. 'No,' he answered. 'Why, you surely never bought real?' I exclaimed. 'I bought tin at the hardware shop and it answers the purpose,' he replied with fine disregard of public opinion on general usage.—New York Tribune Farmer.

Some Hints for Mothers.

A mother should know all that science can teach of the parental laws of being and of heredity, says Mary A. Livermore in Success. Her acquaintance with physiology should not be the superficial knowledge given to the ordinary school or college even. It should be a thorough exposition of the mysteries of her own physical being, with a clear understanding of the hygienic laws she must obey, if she would grow into healthy, enduring womanhood. She should be taught the laws of ventilation and of nutrition; what constitutes healthful food; the care of infancy; the nursing of the sick, and in what that violent and scrupulous cleanliness consists which almost prohibits certain forms of disease, called by the doctors "dirt disease," from crossing one's threshold. The details of this necessary knowledge can only be learned in practice and slowly. But the foundations must be laid in early study. The mother must dignify these matters in the mind of her daughter by her own observance of them, and there are pouring in upon us such floods of light pertaining to all matters of physical life and well being that the mothers of the future, in these respects, ought to be a great improvement on the mothers of the past and present.

Publishes a Magazine for Indians.
There is more than one living refutation of the assertion that the only good Indian is the dead Indian and among them is Miss Ora V. Eddleman, editor of Twin Territories, a magazine published in Indian Territory.



Miss Eddleman is still under 20 and is proud of the Indian blood which she gets from a Cherokee ancestor, even though it is but a fraction of what courses through her veins. Her first acquaintance with publications was as an assistant to her father in getting out an evening paper, of which she was reporter, city editor and general assistant. When her father sold out she decided to take up magazine work and selected the Indian Territory as her field. It was a daring literary venture, but the young woman had confidence and her success demonstrates that the red man of at least one portion of the United States is civilized. The tribes her magazine circulates among are educated, and they have good homes and fine colleges. The Indian girls are accomplished in music and art and the men carry on prosperous business. In Twin Territories Miss Eddleman has tried to show the world what the civilized educated red man is.

Contented Minds Make Happy Homes.

Some of the happiest and most ideal homes, where peace, contentment and harmony dwell, have been the abodes of poor people. No rich carpets covered the floors, no costly paintings were on the walls, and there were no pianos, no works of art; but there were contented minds, and unselfish and devoted lives. Each member of the family contributed as much as possible to the happiness of all, endeavoring to compensate for the poverty of their surroundings.—Success.



Use a pancake lifter to place cookies on the tin, and to remove them when they are baked.

It saves strength in beating bread to use a spoon with a perforated bowl. Cost, 10 cents.

If there is not batter enough to fill the gem pan, put cold water in the empty space before setting the pan in the oven.

When black spots appear on doughnuts, drop a slice of raw potato into the fat, and leave it while the next relay is frying and repeat.

To clean a kettle in which onions or other rank vegetables have been cooked, rub with a cloth dipped in hot, strong soda water. Then wash in soapy water.

Make covers for kitchen holders in the form of bags, with a pointed flap at the open end to slip over a button at the other. Canton flannel is the best material for this purpose.

Melted beef drippings or clean tallow is well-nigh equal to paraffine for covering jelly, if when it is cold a little is run around the edge when it has shrunk away from the glass.

TOWN NEWS

Don't gossip.
Buy at home.
Plant your gardens.
Get yourself a home.
Sunshine after showers.
Subscribe for your home paper.
Be steadfast in all you undertake.
Read Debenedetti & Montevaldo's specials.

P. J. Lynd of Alameda was in town Tuesday.

Supt. R. K. Patchell has returned from Chicago.

The sale of the French Laundry has fallen through.

Mr. Dow has finished painting at the Linden House.

Debenedetti & Montevaldo, special bargains Monday and Tuesday only. Flour, Sperry, 50 lb., 90c; Golden State, 90c; Drifted Snow, 90c.

E. Dow is cleaning and papering the Tyson cottages.

The New Store is fast winning its way to the town trade.

County Surveyor Gilbert paid our town a visit Wednesday.

Specials at New Store, Monday and Tuesday.

Jos. Renholm is able to be about and is rapidly improving.

Mr. Lynd has repaired the foundation under the Baden Hotel.

Charley Johnson has the small Neugebauer cottage about finished.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter is busy with preliminary work on his new residence.

At Debenedetti & Montevaldo's New Store, Monday and Tuesday only, creamery butter, per roll, 50c; regular price, 55c; eggs, fresh from country, 15c; cheese, Young America, 9 lbs. each, \$1.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

Mrs. Carrie Ward nee Broner has been visiting her father and mother at San Bruno and returned home Thursday.

Beautiful art pictures on display at Debenedetti & Montevaldo's store.

The annual meetings of the Western Meat and Land and Improvement Companies will be held on Monday, March 17th.

Grand avenue, between Maple and Cypress, is a succession of mud holes and ruts. Can't something be done to make our main street decent.

At New Store, Monday and Tuesday only, Corn Queen of the West, 3 cans, 25c; regular price, 10c straight; Tomatoes, best brand, 25c.

A lot of money is spent removing obstructions in sewer pipes. Tenants should be careful, as all such obstruction is the result of carelessness.

Charley Robinson is home again from Mare island. The government work at the Navy Yard on which Charley was employed has been suspended for a few weeks.

Special, at New Store, Monday and Tuesday only, Lenoxx soap, 7 bars 25c; regular, 6.

Dr. Plymire received an X-ray instrument or machine on Wednesday for use in his office. The doctor is up-to-date in every respect. If you want to be looked into just call on Dr. Plymire. He can see through you easily.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Monday and Tuesday only at the New Store, best Mocha-Java, per lb., 30c; regular price, 35c.

Two-thirds of the boarding house grocery trade has always gone to San Francisco. This has been a big drain on the town. Now that goods can be supplied by the New Store to the boarding houses just as cheap as they can be purchased in the city this drain should stop. Money makes a town go. Keep it at home and your town will boom.

Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard; on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.

On February 6th the police of San Francisco arrested a young man named H. W. Shook on the charge of highway robbery committed in the city of San Francisco about 9:45 o'clock p. m. of February 3, 1902.

The man who was held up on that date swears that Shook looks exactly like the man who held him up. As a matter of fact, Shook slept in this town on the night of February 3d and did not leave it until February 4th after breakfast. On the afternoon of February 3d Shook arrived in town and in the evening dropped into Loomis' saloon, where he met John Kuhlman, who treated Shook to a drink. Mr. Harris, the bartender at Loomis' place, gave Shook an order for a bed at the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Harrington. Shook slept at the Union, as Mrs. Harrington remembers. On the morning of February 4th Shook went to the packing house for work. Failing to get it he returned to town and came into the postoffice, where Louis Kauffmann gave him 25 cents for a breakfast. After breakfast Shook walked to the city, where on the 6th he was arrested. Now, there are three reputable witnesses here who saw Shook about 9 p. m. of February 3d, viz. Harris, Kuhlman and Mrs. Harrington. The latter knows Shook slept in her house the night of February 3d. This is a case of mistaken identity. How many of such cases occur to one knows. But without this

strong proof from this town this unfortunate young man might be convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. The case comes up for preliminary hearing in Judge Conlan's court in San Francisco today.

Bridge bonds have carried in San Mateo by a very large majority.

WAYSIDE NOTES.

It is always darkest just before dawn. But don't attempt to drive over the San Bruno road just about the dark part of dawn, for you may find yourself making connections with a fallen tree, a blown-down fence, a landslide, a washout of fifty feet of road, chuck holes too numerous to mention and mud, mud, mud and more mud. The contents of the whole storm still remain on the San Bruno road.

C. A. Warren is still handing out a few of those "Bohemian Packages," and those who received the packages will not give the definition that many of the Examiner readers were wont to give. C. A. Warren probably has a whole trunk full of those measly packages; and why he does not hand out a few more in the proper place is a mystery.

The recent heavy storms have delayed operations at the San Bruno rock quarry materially.

Captain C. Lucht and Engineer Frank Stull are the two new additions to C. A. Warren's towboat Frolic.

Chas. McConolly visited the city not long ago and telephoned ahead for two reserved seats at the Tivoli, but there is probably no direct significance otherwise.

Bobby Powers was "pinched" some time last month.

The genial countenance of Supervisor Eikerenkotter was seen along the San Bruno road last week. When asked what he thought of the condition of the road he smiled. How a conscientious supervisor can deliberately smile while driving on this thoroughfare in its present condition is beyond our comprehension.

The last heavy storm was the undoing of the "Real Thing's" bulkhead.

That the old San Bruno wharf has a few barnacles on it is a positive fact; and some of them, it appears, are working on the apparatus which is being placed on the new wharf.

ROUND-TRIP HOMESSEKERS' RATES.

To accommodate those who have never seen California, and who may wish to look over the ground before finally deciding to move West, the Southern Pacific, through its Passenger Traffic Manager, Mr. E. O. McCormick, has applied to the Transcontinental Passenger Association for permission to put in very low second-class round-trip rates to California.

Similar to the homessekers' rates which were made last year, and which brought thousands of settlers to this State. Tickets will be on sale at the low rates twice a month, first and third Tuesdays, during March, April and May. The Southern Pacific is deserving of much credit for this action, which cannot fail to be beneficial to California.

BATTLE WITH BREAKERS.

The stage running between Santa Cruz and Pescadero was struck on the Waddell beach one day last week by heavy breakers and upset. For two hours James Harvey, the driver, struggled in the water holding on to the four-horse team. The water dashed over the stage time and again, and it looked as if all would be swept out to sea. Harvey, after a hard struggle, finally succeeded in getting clear of the breakers. All of the articles in the stage except the mail bags were lost. The top of the stage was carried out to sea.—Times, San Mateo.

During the past week the various streams emptying into the Spring Valley lakes have been booming, with the result that several feet of water have been added to the amount in the reservoirs.—Leader, San Mateo.

Dr. Barrett, our county health officer, and H. W. Walker, were over from Redwood yesterday for the purpose of investigating the condition of the old public school building. They pronounced it unsanitary and dangerous. Endeavors will be made at once to secure a proper school building for this district.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

William Scheper, a young man of 19 years, whose home was in San Francisco with his mother and brother, was killed on Friday night last on the railroad near Bellevue avenue by being run over by a train. His badly mangled body was not found until the following morning. The remains were taken to San Francisco Saturday by his brother.—Leader, San Mateo.

Halfmoon Bay and the coast side of San Mateo county is getting a series of gilt-edged borders. The last of these borders, a strip of land, was made by the strike of another spouting oil well in the Purissima canyon last Wednesday afternoon on the Shonlits property now under an oil lease to Messrs. Sallee, Hayne and Guiberson, who are among the foremost oil promoters of this future great field. The new strike is but a short distance from the gusher lately tapped on an adjoining lease held familiarly known as the "Taylor place," belonging to Miss Sarah Wilson, who is also quite an oil enthusiast.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

BIG GAME.

Last Thursday morning Ed. Frey of Lobitos noticed an unusual commotion among his domestic animals and in the natural endeavor to ascertain the cause of the disturbance he discovered a large baldheaded American eagle treating itself to a drink at his watering trough some 400 yards distant. Ed, like the others of the Frey family, is quite a good marksman, and selecting his favorite rifle he proceeded to take a shot at the fa-

mous bird whose portrait adorns the American escutcheon and embellishes the coins that are so elusive of the country editor, and the flop of whose wings agitates the earth from pole to axis and makes the double-headed

eagle of Russia pick its pin-feathers and the black eagle of King Wilhelm's Empire shake in its shoes. The result of the shot was a bullet-hole through the neck of the national emblem. The carcass, which measured seven feet, was brought in to Andy Gilcrest, who immediately sent it to our County Game Commissioner, Mr. Littlejohn of Redwood City, to undergo a taxidermical operation, after which it will be displayed among Andy's other trophies of the chase at the Occidental Hotel.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

Press dispatches received last week indicated that the Southern Pacific had applied to the Transcontinental Passenger Association for authority to put in Colonist rates from the East to California.

The proposition did not prove acceptable to all lines, but in view of the immense benefit which must accrue to California from so great an influx of tourists, homeseekers, health seekers and investors, the Southern Pacific took the bull by the horns and arranged with its connections to take independent action and the rate of \$25 from Omaha, Kansas City and other Missouri River points will go into effect on March 1st for sixty days. The rate from Chicago will be \$33, from St. Louis and New Orleans \$30.

This action on the part of the Southern Pacific will help all sections of California, and the opportunity ought to be seized by every member of the community to bring the advantages and attractions of our State prominently before the visitors. If

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Whereas, under an act of the legislature of the State of California, approved March 4, 1881, and as amended, entitled "an act to allow unincorporated towns and villages to equip and maintain a fire department and to assess and collect taxes from time to time for such purpose and to create a board of fire commissioners," and the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County, California, did, upon a proper petition of more than fifty taxpayers and citizens of the unincorporated town of South San Francisco, in said County of San Mateo and State of California, appoint W. J. Martin, D. O. Daggett and Wm. Rehberg as a Board of Fire Commissioners to hold office until the 2nd Monday in April, 1902, and until their successors were elected and qualified. And said Commissioners did fix as a fire district in said unincorporated town of South San Francisco the following described portion of said town as a fire district, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where the westerly line of Division street intersects the southerly line of Commercial avenue, thence westerly along said southerly line of Commercial avenue to its intersection with the westerly line of Linden avenue, thence southerly along said westerly line of Linden avenue to its intersection with the northerly line of Railroad avenue, thence westerly along said northerly line of Railroad avenue to its intersection with the easterly line of Magnolia avenue, thence northerly along said easterly line of Magnolia avenue to its intersection with the southerly line of Miller avenue, thence easterly along said southerly line of Miller avenue to its intersection with the easterly side of Maple avenue, thence northerly along the easterly line of Maple avenue to its intersection with the southerly line of Armour avenue, thence easterly along said southerly line of Armour avenue to its intersection with the westerly line of Division street, thence in a southerly direction along said westerly line of Division street to the place of beginning. All as shown in Plat No. 1 of South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California, recorded in Liber 2 of Maps at Page 52, March 1st A. D. 1892, San Mateo County records. And also Plat No. 2, subdivision of Blocks 98, 99, 119 and 122, South San Francisco, California, recorded November 10, 1900, in Map Book 3, Page 4, San Mateo County records.

and same was on the 3d day of February, 1902, approved and accepted by said Board of Supervisors. Now, therefore, in accordance with the authority in them vested by said act of the legislature, the said W. J. Martin, D. O. Daggett and Wm. Rehberg, Fire Commissioners, do hereby call an election to be held on the 26th day of March, 1902, and submit to the electors in said district, as required by law, the question: Whether a tax shall be levied and raised for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fire department and for the purpose of purchasing fire hose and equipment.

The amount to be raised to be one percent on the assessed value of the property in said district and same is to be used to purchase fire hose and equipments.

The place for holding said election is in the Court-room of said South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California, and the polls will be opened at 8 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. on said 26th day of March, 1902.

W. J. MARTIN,
D. O. DAGGETT,
WM. REHBERG,
Fire Commissioners.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co., 202 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 17, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the company, 202 Sansome street, San Francisco, California, on

Monday, March 17, 1902,

at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

3m-1-8-15

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are selling at steady prices and are in demand. SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand at higher prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 10 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 9@9 1/2; 2d quality, 8@8 1/2; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7@7 1/2; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6 1/2@7; thin Cows, 4@6.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under 8@8 1/2; over 250 to 300 lbs, 5 1/2@5 3/4; rough heavy hogs, 4@4 1/2.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 4 1/2@5; Ewes, 4@4 1/2. Yearling Lambs, 4 1/2@5c per lb live wt; Spring Lambs, 6@6 1/2.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive gross weight, 5@5 1/2; over 250 lbs, 4 1/2@4 3/4. FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7 1/2; second quality, 6 1/2@7; first quality cows and heifers, 6 1/2@6 3/4; second quality, 6 1/2 third quality, 5@6c.

VEAL—Large, 8@8 1/2; small, good, 9@9 1/2; common, 8c.

MUTTON—Wethers, 8@9c; Ewes, 7 1/2@8 1/2; Yearling Lambs, 8 1/2@9 1/2; Spring Lambs, 12 1/2c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8 1/2@9c. PROVISIONS—Hams, 12@13c; picnic hams, 9c; Atlanta ham, 9c; New York, shoulder, 9c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 14 1/2c; light S. C. bacon, 13 1/2c; med. bacon, 12c; Lt. med. bacon, 12 1/2c; clear light, 13c; clear ex. light, 14c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$13.50; do, hf bbl, \$7.00; Family Beef, bbl, \$13.00; hf bbl, \$6.75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$13.00; do, hf bbl, \$6.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10 1/2c; do, light, 11c; do, Bellies, 11 1/2c; Extra Clear, bbls., \$23.00; hf-bbls., \$11.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$4.15; do, kits, \$1.10.

LARD—Prices are 10 lb: Tes. 1/2-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 8 1/2 8 1/4 8 1/2 8 1/4 8 1/2 Cal. pure 11 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 In 2 1/2 times the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.25; 1s \$1.25; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.25; 1s, \$1.25.

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First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

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All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

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GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

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Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

ARMOUR HOTEL.

Table and Accommodations the Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in Connection with the Hotel.

German Bakery and Confectionery

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies delivered at any hour of every day. Fancy Cakes and Ice Cream made to order. Genuine French Bread baked every day.

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

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Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

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United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

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THE UNION ICE CO.

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Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

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Waing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of

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All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Fads in Schools a Necessity.



Acquisition of knowledge is the popular definition of education. The new education does not ignore the value of knowledge by any means, but it does shift the emphasis. Our attitude toward school fads will be determined by our definition of education. If the "three R's" are the chief end of education, the fads are a waste of time. If education is mental and spiritual power, as the best educators are now saying, the fads are indispensable.

A child reared on arithmetic, old-fashioned geography and the A B C method of education is apt to be mentally starved and lean. Drawing, color work, "mud pies," music, manual training and constructive work, however simple, seize the innermost interest of the child.

That there are educational dangers from "fads" is not denied. First, because in the hands of impulsive educational reformers the fad is likely to be overdone. For an ideal system it requires ideal teaching. Our normal school course ought to be three or even four years, instead of two.

Children who must be at work at 12 years old have no time for fads. Level the conditions up to the ideal standards of education. Any fight against fads should be a fight, not for their abolition, but for their proper modification and for their increased effectiveness in public education. R. A. WHITE, D. D.

Progress of Women.

We do not assume that all women desire the ballot. All women do not desire any one good thing. There are some who desire no good thing at all. There are others who are not seeking the very best in any relation of life. If we had waited for a majority of the women of our nation to demand higher education, when do you suppose the doors of our colleges would have been opened to them?

Diré results have been predicted at every step of radical progress. When women first enjoyed higher education, the cry went out that the home would be destroyed. But the schools were opened, and women entered them, and it has been discovered that the intelligent woman makes a wiser mother, a better homemaker and a much more desirable companion, friend and wife than a woman whose intellectual horizon is narrowed by the circuit of embroidery and the minutiae.

When coeducation was first tried, men thought they would easily carry off the honors, but soon they learned their mistake. That experience gave to men a better opinion of woman's intellectual ability. The larger intellectual powers of women and the greater financial independence of women have tended to elevate the home. There is nothing in liberty which can harm either man or woman; there is nothing in justice which can work against the best good of humanity. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

Work that Convicts Might Do.

The roads of the State need improving. Under proper control and direction the convicts could do the work. Is there any reason why they should not be so employed? The men must be housed, fed and clothed, all of which costs money, which must be supplied by the taxpayers. Is there any more effective way of making returns to the taxpayers than in the permanent improvement of the public roads?

FIRST LESSONS.

Young Sailor Forcefully Taught Economy and Respect for Superiors.

The first two lessons on board ship are, perhaps, obedience and the learning to keep things "shipshape." In accomplishing the latter task, there must be no waste. Economy is as requisite as order. A writer who calls himself "a Yankee sailor" tells in his reminiscences, entitled "On Many Seas," the story of his introduction to marine discipline. He says:

My first job was to scrub the brass work about the wheel and screw-steering. The steamer being new, there was a deal of work to do about the rigging, which had stretched all out of shape on the passage from Fairhaven to New York.

On this, my first day, they had been setting up the lower rigging, and the decks were very much littered, when the mate ordered me to "sweep up."

First, I went round and gathered up a handful of "shakings," that is, odds and ends of rope yarns, and with them a brand-new piece of inch-and-a-half manilla rope, about six or seven feet long, which had been cut off for some purpose. Supposing this to be of no value where there was such an abundance of rope of all sorts, I carelessly threw it overboard.

The mate was on the poop, and hearing the splash, looked to see what had caused it. Down he came on the main-deck, and asked me who had thrown the piece of rope overboard.

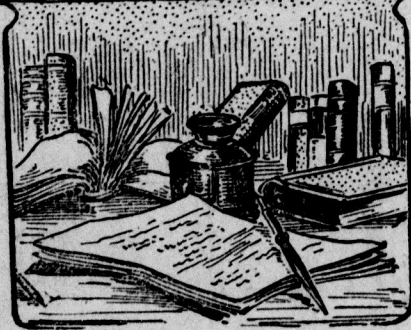
"I did," said I; and then I got a lecture on economy so emphatic, and so punctuated with abusive epithets, that I have never forgotten it.

He told me I was the most useless fool he had ever come across, in a long and varied career, and threatened to throw me overboard after the rope. When the squall was at its height, the captain came over the gangway.

"What's the matter, Mr. Johnson?" he asked.

"Oh, this boy's made a good beginning!" was the scornful reply.

"Why, what has he done?"



From the standpoint of the convict, would it not be better morally and physically to employ them out of doors than within penitentiary walls, and in hardy occupations rather than those more or less sedentary? By dividing them into squads of from ten to twenty men each the danger of conspiracies and the evils incident to wholesale and miscellaneous herding would be lessened.

In the absence of a legislative appropriation providing for a system of State roads, details of convicts might be made to counties under a lease system, the counties bidding for the labor, as private parties do now. It seems to me the plan could be worked out in all details and would be highly advantageous. I presume the employees at the penitentiary would be opposed to this plan because it would mean more hard work for them and increased responsibility, but if our legislators and executive want to distinguish themselves it seems to me that here is a magnificent opportunity. F. BENJAMIN.

Prevalence of Smallpox.

That smallpox is alarmingly prevalent in many States must be evident to all who read the newspapers. Statistics show that during the year 1901 the number of cases in the middle West increased over 900 per cent, the plague becoming more widely spread than at any time since the great seven years' pandemic of 1879 to 1885.

Little is known of the first cause of this malignant disease, but nowadays it occurs only by the infection being conveyed from one person to another. Smallpox contagion exceeds in virulence that of any other malady. The infectious principle resides in the fluid contents of the pox and in the crusts resulting from their desiccation, and probably it is contained in all the fluids of the body. Moreover, it pervades the emanations from the person, so it may be contracted without actual contact with the one infected. The volatile contagium may extend to a considerable distance, it having been known to cross a stream of water, nearly half a mile wide, and when attached to articles of clothing, merchandise, paper money, etc., it is very energetic and persistent. The disease is probably more intensely contagious during the vesicular stage of eruption, but it is communicable at all periods of its course. It may also be carried from one person to another without the person who carries it himself suffering from an attack.

The period of incubation is usually thirteen days, although in rare cases the time may be shorter. The symptoms are ushered in with a chill, this being followed by high fever, great weakness, vomiting, severe headache and pain in the back. Then the little red eruption appears, first upon the face and head and a few hours later upon the body. Much so-called smallpox isn't smallpox at all, and doubtless many persons showing various similar symptoms have been needlessly exposed to contagion by being hurried away to isolation hospitals by ignorant health authorities. Smallpox is

a comparatively rare disease, and in the ordinary course of his medical practice not one physician in a hundred ever comes in contact with a genuine case. This being true, whatever the average doctor may know regarding this dread malady has been learned from books or imparted by some medical college instructor who himself, perhaps, has no knowledge gained from actual experience in its treatment. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that mistakes in diagnosis are frequent. Even health officials in large cities, who see cases of the disease frequently, are at times unable to distinguish it from measles, or from the eruption that often occurs as a result of large and repeated doses of medicines that are sometimes taken by persons without the knowledge of the physician.

That smallpox is a loathsome disease all admit, and that vaccination is almost a certain preventive is very generally admitted by medical men and medical authorities. To be sure, not every one who has been vaccinated is immune, neither is every one who has had an attack of the disease. The writer personally knew a gentleman who died from smallpox who had been twice severely afflicted with the disease, and who was very badly scarred from the previous attacks.

The fact remains, however, that vaccination will prevent contagion in nearly every case, and when smallpox occurs after successful vaccination it is much less severe and the death rate is proportionately diminished. From proper vaccination, with reliable virus no trouble or danger is likely to arise; then it would seem to be the duty of every one to be successfully vaccinated. E. C. SWEET, M. D.

What Makes a City Great.

The truly great city is the city of great men, for that means great capacity in all directions. That city must be the truly greater city—greater in the sense of better— which possesses the best men. Where men are of the highest type of manhood, morally, intellectually and physically, the institutions which they make and manage come most naturally to be the greatest of their kind, and the city of which they are a part is great because of them.

Next to men I should place means. All the men in the world could build neither a good nor a great city without money. It is the power for good or bad. In the hands of truly great men, of honest men, the results that may be obtained to the goodness and greatness of a modern city are almost beyond conception.

Because of the influence of money, the status of a city's financial institutions is of grave importance in estimating its claim to true greatness. The high standing of its banks, and the integrity of its trust companies, are not only important, they are absolutely necessary. The greatest financial institutions of a country center in the cities where money circulates most freely, and establish there the money markets of the world.

Perhaps the first feature that makes a city really great in the eyes of the world is its population. But numbers, however large, can never make a city truly great. The manner in which the people are governed is much more important; and great men are the true foundation stones of all great cities. Through them come high religious ideals, and institutions of true learning and broad charity; and through them is good government obtained. The greater and better the men, the greater and better the city. THOMAS C. PLATT.

United States Senator from New York.

co-operation and in his last years he was frequently driven to his office to confer with his partners. To the last his health was remarkable. At 88 he could mount the most spirited horse in Pittsburgh and ride four miles.

It was said that Mr. Zug was the bugbear of some of the social leaders of Pittsburgh. He hadn't a spark of malice in his composition, but he did have a habit of chucking when the social doings of people were referred to in his hearing, and an account in his presence of the pretensions of this family or that was as likely as not to be commented on by him with a reference to the time when the head of the family drove a wagon on the national pike or whipped up a mule on the canal tow-path or worked in some other humble capacity.

Caustic Politeness.

A certain society woman who had taken offense at Harry Lehr on some trivial ground undertook to humiliate him in the presence of some fashionable friends. She waited for her opportunity, and then remarked, with a sneer:

"Mr. Lehr, will you please send a case of wine to our house? We are all anxious to help you along, you know."

"Same as last?" queried Mr. Lehr, calmly.

"If you please."

The Squire of Dames turned to his valet. "Make a note of some wine for Mrs. X," he said. "One dozen sherry—dollar ninety-five."—New York Times.

Tongue and Taste.

The tongue is divided into three regions of taste, the first of which is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets or bitters, while the back is confined to the flavors of roast meats, butter, oils and rich and fatty substances.

Men Dye More than Women.

A New York druggist said recently that according to his experience men use hair dyes to a much greater extent than women.

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP WAS NOT A MARKER FOR THIS.

THE much discussed loop of the Brooklyn at the battle of Santa Fe was a minor matter compared with the loops and evolutions of warships propelled by sails in the days prior to steam navigation. The drawing given herewith is copied by the Toledo Blade from the United States Military Magazine, for November, 1840—a periodical published for a few years in Philadelphia. Mr. George A. Chase, of Toledo, has the bound volume for 1839 and 1840 which he kindly loaned for the purposes of this article.

The diagram is of the action between the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, and the British frigate Java, Capt. Lambert. This fierce sea fight occurred on Wednesday, December 30, 1812, in the Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil. The wind was from the northeast, and the arrow in the diagram shows its direction as to the vessels. The action began at 2:10 p. m. The position of the two frigates was broadside on, as represented in the lower left-hand corner of the diagram. The course of each vessel is shown, and their relative positions at the various critical points of the engagement, until the surrender of the Java, at 5:25 p. m., when their positions were as given at the right-hand top of the diagram. Of course, in the various evolutions, the wind was the only motive power.

This being the case, the efforts of the old-time fighters were largely directed to destroying the masts and sails of the enemy's vessel—which, if the effort were successful, put her at the mercy of the other—and to getting into such a position that all of the guns on one side could be trained on the enemy's deck from one end, thus raking it from stern to stern with a hail of missiles, and disabling more men at one broadside than could be done in any other way. The diagram shows that Bainbridge was the better sailor, for he maneuvered the Constitution into such a position with regard to the Java no less than five times during the fight, while the British did not secure that advantage even once over the Yankee ship.

The destructive effect of this raking fire on the Java's decks is clearly

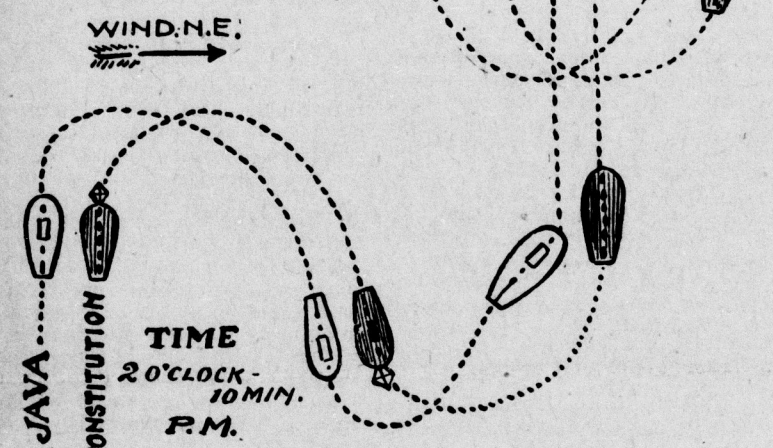
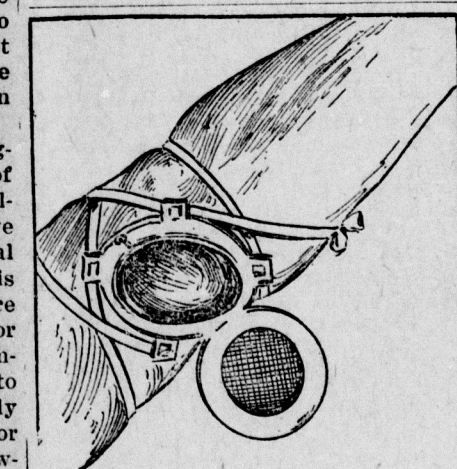


DIAGRAM OF BATTLE OF CONSTITUTION AND JAVA.

SHIELD FOR WOUNDS.

Invention Which Will Likewise Protect Boils and Carbuncles.

The purpose of the invention shown in the illustration is to provide a shield for attachment to a surgical splint or to be used in connection with plaster of paris or other form of bandage for the treatment and protection of wounds, and also for the care of boils, carbuncles and the like. In the case of a severe flesh wound it is not desirable to remove the splints at each treatment, and it is the office of this shield to facilitate access to the wound direct. With its



PROTECTOR FOR BOILS AND CARBUNCLES.

it is possible to prevent contact of the sore part with anything liable to injure or bruise it in any manner, and there is no danger of dislocating a small plaster or cloth laid over the wound. The cut shows the device attached to the arm to protect a boil. The protecting cover is thrown back to expose the interior for treatment. A latch is provided to hold the cover in a closed position after treatment. In case of body wounds the straps may be replaced by strips of adhesive plaster, which are laced through the eyelets and fastened to the skin. Edward Shears, of Lakota, N. D., is the inventor.

SHE TOUCHED A CHINAMAN.

Bad Instead of the Expected Good Luck Resulted from the Encounter.

It is a very common superstition that to rub the hump of a cripple's back is sure to bring good luck. In some parts of the country women believe good fortune may be assured by touching a Chinaman while passing him on the street, and the women of New Orleans seem to have gone daff on the subject. Of course they endeavor to create the impression that they do it playfully, but they never neglect an opportunity to touch an oriental as they pass him. A young girl at one of the railroad sta-

shown by the losses on board the British frigate. There were 60 killed, and 101 wounded out of a crew of 400, while the Constitution lost but 9 killed and 25 wounded—among the latter being Commodore Bainbridge himself, who was shot twice during the engagement, but pluckily kept at his post until the victory was won.

The effect of the American fire upon the rigging of the Java was no less remarkable. When the British commander struck his flag, his vessel had not a single spar standing, and floated, an unmanageable wreck, upon the sea. The British fire damaged the Constitution's sails very much, but fortunately none of her spars was cut. The prisoners and their personal effects were removed to the Constitution and the Java was blown up.

ENGLISH PRIVATE PALACES.

Vast Sums Expended on Their Decoration and Furnishing.

The recent sale of Battle Abbey for £200,000—a figure at which the property is considered almost ruinously cheap—gives some small idea of the vast sums that may be expended on one's domicile. Eaton hall, the Duke of Westminster's Cheshire seat, cost the late holder of the title considerable over £1,000,000 sterling to build, and probably even this figure would go only a very small way toward purchasing any one of some score of London houses as they stand.

Perhaps none of these palaces strike the visitor with a vivid sense of their wealth more than do Spencer house, in Arlington street, and Norfolk house, in St. James' square. Stafford house, St. James' palace—the largest of them by far—contains probably more money's worth than any of the others, but is not so lavishly decorated.

One may discover that for a single sideboard without any history or age to enhance its value the sum of £500 may be paid; for a suite to accompany it another £500; for a carpet for the dining-room, £750; for curtains for the same room, £12 a yard; on fireplace and mantelpiece, £300 may be laid out; the tapestry and carved paneling with which to clothe the walls will cost £100 per panel, and the ceiling, if a Whistler or a Sargent decorates it, will run away with £6,000. Altogether, one may invest £11,170 on the dining-room—one of the cheapest apartments in the house. The mere mural decoration in the grand drawing-room will cost more, and its other appointments four or five times as much. Then there will be three or four smaller drawing-rooms, boudoirs, and music-rooms to furnish at a proportionate cost; a morning-room or two, which will cost a mere £10,000 apiece; a library, that cannot very well be furnished in keeping with the rest for less than £12,000, including books.

With regard to the bedrooms, £700 apiece may be paid for some of the suites and £100 for the beds. These figures are by no means fancy prices that it would be difficult to spend. To such a firm as Waring's they represent items that there would be easily supplied.—London Mail.

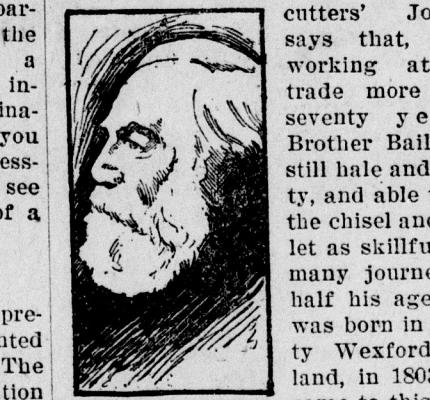
ATTEMPT THIS TRICK AND HAVE SOME FUN.



There is a good deal of fun, but more for the onlookers than for those who try to do it, in the following tricks: Several persons can take part in the game, and each must assume the position shown in the accompanying picture, namely, he must stand on his right foot, hold his left foot behind his back with his right hand and grasp his right ear with his left hand. When all the players are in this position a newspaper or some other object which is about six inches in height is placed on the ground, and each player is to hop toward it and do his utmost to catch it with his teeth and raise it to his own height. Those who succeed in doing this are hailed as winners, while those who do not succeed have to pay a forfeit.

OLDEST LIVING STONECUTTER.

Here is the picture of a union stonecutter nearly 100 years old—Robert Bailey, of La Crosse, Wis. The Stonecutters' Journal says that, after working at his trade more than seventy years, Brother Bailey is still hale and hearty, and able to use the chisel and mallet as skillfully as many journeymen half his age. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1803, and came to this country with his parents when 3 years old.



ROBT. BAILEY.

A Critical Case. Perambulating Pete (solidly)—Lady, will you kindly tell me the ingredients of an' the method in which you made that pie you gave me this mornin'?

Mrs. Boerum Place (flattered)—Certainly. Why do you wish it?

Perambulating Pete—Your pardon, lady, but I have to tell it to my family physician, so's he can know what to gimme for an antidote.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MUSIC.

"I think it's a great pity everybody doesn't like music."

"You do, eh?"

"Yes; because they have to stand a lot of it whether they do or not."—Puck.

Negro Creeks.

Of the 16,000 people belonging to the Creek nation, according to the latest report, no less than 6,000 are negroes.

When a child gets sick, and keeps its kin up at night, the father has a suspicion that the child got sick on purpose.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

NOW IS THE TIME.
BRING YOUR FRIENDS FROM THE EAST.

If you have friends or relatives coming to California write D. W. Hitchcock, general agent Union Pacific Railroad, No. 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco, who will arrange to secure for them the following special low rates, beginning March 1 and continuing until April 30:

From New York	\$50.00
From Chicago	33.00
From Peoria	31.00
From St. Louis	30.00
From Kansas City, St. Joe, Omaha, Sioux City and Council Bluffs	25.00

Correspondingly low rates from all Eastern cities.

Instead of fighting misfortune, we too often make it prisoner.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Law is the buoy of the good citizen—the rock of the bad one.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1906.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Electricity in the atmosphere affects your system," said the scientific physician. "Yes," said the patient, who had paid two guineas for two visits, "I agree with you, there are times when one feels overcharged."

FITS

Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

When may a man's friends naturally suppose that he has gone missing?—When he has gone a-courting.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Earn Money

A saleswoman wanted in your town to handle the well-known Racine Brand of Hosiery and Knit Underwear. You can build up a trade that will insure you

A REGULAR INCOME

Address, with references,
AMES, WYNE & CO., Gen. Agts.
214 Pine St., San Francisco.

MONEY AWAITING INVESTMENT

NEED NOT BE IDLE

From 2 to 3 per cent. can be earned on it during the waiting period if deposited with the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Corner California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco

Write for pamphlets

Give Back the Money

Ain't that fair enough? What more can we do? We want you to try a 25c Bottle of

Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balsam

for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough and all throat and lung troubles. We guarantee every bottle to give satisfaction. We even go further—if it don't cure at once we refund the money. Won't you try a bottle? 25c.—All Druggists. Refuse substitutes.

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It All Depends.

A student long ago asked the president of Oberlin college if he could not be permitted to take a shorter course of study.

"Oh, yes," replied the president, "but that depends upon what you want to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak, he takes a hundred years, but when he wants to make a squash he takes six months."—Instructor.

All Over Again.

"Here are half a dozen prescriptions I would like to have you fill as soon as you can," wheezed Rivers.

"I can see they are all for the cure of a cold," remarked the druggist, looking them over.

"It's this way," explained Rivers.

"When I had the other cold, I tried all these. One of 'em cured me, but I can't remember now, confound it, which one it was!"—Chicago Tribune.

German Dolls.

It takes eighty men to make a German doll. Each man makes a small portion of the doll, but it is the same bit all the time, and 1,000 dozen dolls can be made in a day in some of the big factories. After the men finish the body portion of the doll the women's work begins. They paint, dress the dolls and pack them for the market.

Unable to Stand for Months Because of Sprained Ankles.

CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL.

(From the Cardiff Times.)

Among the thousands of voluntary endorsements of the great value of St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, stiffness and soreness is that of Mrs. G. Thomas, 4 Alexandra Road, Gelli, Ysbrod, near Pontypridd, South Wales, who says:

"It is with great pleasure that I add my willing testimony to the invaluable excellence of your celebrated St. Jacobs Oil, as experienced in my own case. I sprained both my ankles in walking down some steps so severely that I was unable to stand for several months. The pain I suffered was most severe, and nothing that I used helped me until I applied St. Jacobs Oil, when they immediately became better and in a short time I was able to go about."

And soon after I was quite cured. I am now determined to advise all persons suffering from pains to use this wonderful remedy, which did so much for me."

Mrs. Thomas does not enlighten us as to which treatment she pursued during the months she was unable to stand, and during which time she was suffering so much, but we venture to suggest that had she called in any well known medical man he would at once have prescribed St. Jacobs Oil, for it has conquered pain upwards of fifty years, and doctors know there is nothing so good. The proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil have been awarded twelve gold medals by different international exhibitions as the premier pain-killing remedy of the world. The committees who made the awards were in each instance composed largely of the most eminent medical men obtainable. Mrs. Thomas did not know the high opinion in which St. Jacobs Oil is held by almost every progressive medical man.

There is no such thing as posthumous charity. There may be equity, but there may be propriety, in a last designation of earthly goods, but real or intrinsic generosity or benevolence there can be none.

Lame back makes a young man feel old. Hamlin's Wizard Oil makes an old man feel young. See your druggist.

MRS. MARY GREGOVICH,

Of Phillipsburg, Montana, Tells How She Was Cured of Dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Gregovich, of Phillipsburg, Montana, under date of Nov. 26, 1890, writes: "I had typhoid fever this summer, consequently was losing my hair terribly, and my head in places was perfectly bald. Newbro's Herpicide had just come into use in Phillipsburg, and the doctor strongly recommended it to me. After 3 or 4 applications my hair stopped falling out, and is coming in again quite thick. I used to be troubled greatly with dandruff, of which I am now quite cured." Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

A flower known as Araba, is so called because its seeds produce effects like those produced by laughing gas. The flowers are of a bright yellow, while the seeds resemble small black beans.

KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!

THE ORIGINAL

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

PROTECTS WITH RIDER AND SADDLE IN THE HARDEST STORM

ON SALE EVERYWHERE. RINGS OF PATENTED. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK.

CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

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Ain't that fair enough? What more can we do? We want you to try a 25c Bottle of

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for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough and all throat and lung troubles. We guarantee every bottle to give satisfaction. We even go further—if it don't cure at once we refund the money. Won't you try a bottle? 25c.—All Druggists. Refuse substitutes.

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ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Comments on Everyday Matters by an Original Genius.

What a lot of self-confidence a fool has!

It takes some men a week to do a day's work.

The hardest thing in this world is to find people to do a little work.

Any man can make trouble between any two women friends on earth.

There is very little sympathy for any one over 10 years of age who gets hurt in scuffling.

The woman who doesn't earn a salary before she is married hasn't so much to regret.

A town woman's idea of the country is a place where you have to walk several miles to borrow an egg.

The national colors are not so pretty anywhere as in the face of a pretty girl who has pretty blue eyes.

When a farmer's wife gets tired of doing her own work, she has to move to town to get a rest: no wages will keep a cook in the country.

There never was a man so clever that he could take a hint from his wife to refuse to ask for certain things at the table because there wasn't enough to go around.

A man who has to work hard for his living is never society-mad long. There is no other cure. If a young man has money, he will remain in society so long that he dances with the children of his first partner.

When a bride does her own housework, she gets over the dark side of it by talking enthusiastically of her dear little kitchen stove, her cunning little saucepans, her darling little sink, etc., etc.

An Atchison man who hates to go to work has adopted the plan, and speaks of his desk as a sweet dream of a desk, his office as a poem, and people who come into bore him, as dear, darling friends. Somehow, rose-colored glasses are not working as well with him as with a woman, and he is again getting tired. Can any one suggest another plan?

RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Where a logger's contract provided that he was not to have his pay until the owner has sold the logs and received the proceeds thereof, he is not entitled to the lien; he having abandoned to the owner the dominion and control over the logs required by statute to preserve his lien. 64 Pac. Rep. (Wash.), 747.

Where a husband learns that his wife has forged checks on his bank account, which have been paid, and he examines the checks and pass book, but fails to make any complaint to the bank, the latter is not liable to the husband for the payment of future checks forged by the wife. 60 N. E. Rep. (Ind.), 164.

A foreign corporation coming into this State to transact business must conform to the law of this State, if there be any, regulating similar corporations organized under the laws of this State; and its contract, although in terms solvable in the foreign State in which such corporation has its domicile, must be such a contract as a similar domestic corporation is authorized to make, or the courts of this State cannot enforce or permit the enforcement of its performance. 38 S. E. Rep. (W. Va.), 654.

Under act March 17, 1875, sections 15 to 20, making it a misdemeanor to give or sell liquor to an intoxicated person, and authorizing an action against a person unlawfully selling or furnishing liquors by any person injured thereby, a saloonkeeper who sells liquor to an intoxicated person, by which the latter becomes so crazed that he commits a homicide, and is sent to the penitentiary therefor, is liable to an action for loss of support by the wife of the intoxicated person. 60 N. E. Rep. (Ind.), 154.

Plaintiff was loading an elevator, when another employee called to him that he wanted to use the elevator. Plaintiff responded that the other could not have it, and backed toward the elevator, pulling a truck. The elevator had been raised by the other man, and plaintiff backed into the shaft. Plaintiff had been working there for several months, and the evidence showed that it was the habit with the employees, instead of ringing for the elevator, to pull it backward and forward, which custom was known to plaintiff. Held, that the danger was an apparent one, the risk of which plaintiff assumed. 64 Pac. Rep. (Wash.), 783.

The Hope Was Reciprocated.

The vicar of a South London church school having finished his scripture lesson the other day congratulated the top class on a coming holiday, finishing with the expression of a hope that each boy would "return with clearer and better brains." He was somewhat taken aback with the universal response of "Same to you, sir."

Greenback Lining.

A Vermont rag picker found a sum of money stitched in the lining of an old coat large enough to enable her to retire and build a comfortable house. If this is the seamy side of life in the Green Mountain State, what must the right side be?—Buffalo Courier-Record.

He Didn't Have Any.

Askins—What were Gayboy's last words?

Grimshaw—His last words? Great Scott! Haven't you heard that he was a bigamist and that both his wives were at his bedside when he passed away?—Puck.

Blessings could be used to better advantage by most people were it not for the difficulty in penetrating their disguises.

Superstitions of Today.

There are villages near the University of Oxford where no notion of medical science has penetrated and where charms are the only recognized cure for disease. A woman who has lately been lecturing in the neighborhood on sanitation found that whooping cough was always treated by spider. The spider was sewed into a piece of muslin and hung on a curtain rod, and the death of the spider meant the end of the cough. Not long ago a child was seized with the illness, and the doctor ordered "poultices on the chest." When he returned, he found that the mother had carefully laid the poultices on the oak chest which stood by the bedside. The remedy appeared to her perfectly natural.

The Congressional Record.

To appreciate the value of The Congressional Record one must see it used. It is the only means by which members themselves keep informed of the progress of legislation when scores of measures are often considered in a day. It is on the desk of the president of the United States and is read by every executive officer, from cabinet to chief of division. Every government in the world envies ours the possession of such a publication, forming at once an indispensable current record and a permanent history of events even more valuable through the centuries.—Argonaut.

Two Good Whist Hands.

Once upon a time two young men and two young women were playing whist, and quite frequently one of the young men and one of the young women found that their fingers were intertwined under the table, out of sight.

This finger contact did not in the least disconcert them—in fact, they appeared to enjoy the play much more than did the other young woman and young man.

Moral—The enjoyment of the game depends on the hands that are held.—New York Herald.

Poison Oak

Poison Ivy

are among the best known of the many dangerous wild plants and shrubs. To touch or handle them quickly produces swelling and inflammation with intense itching and burning of the skin. The eruption soon disappears, the sufferer hopes forever; but almost as soon as the little blisters and pustules appeared the poison had reached the blood, and will break out at regular intervals and each time in a more aggravated form. This poison will loiter in the system for years, and every atom of it must be forced out of the blood before you can expect a perfect, permanent cure.

SSS Nature's Antidote

FOR

SSS Nature's Poisons.

is the only cure for Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, and all noxious plants. It is composed exclusively of roots and herbs. Now is the time to get the poison out of your system, as delay makes your condition worse. Don't experiment longer with salves, washes and soaps—they never cure.

Mr. S. M. Marshall, bookkeeper of the Atlanta (Ga.) Gas Light Co., was poisoned with Poison Oak. He took Sulphur Arsenic and various other drugs, and applied externally numerous lotions and salves with no benefit. At times the swelling and inflammation was so severe he was almost blind. For eight years the poison would break out every season. His condition was much improved after taking one bottle of S. S. S., and a few bottles cleared his blood of the poison, and all evidences of the disease disappeared.

People are often poisoned without knowing when or how. Explain your case fully to our physicians, and they will cheerfully give such information and advice as you require, without charge, and we will send at the same time an interesting book on Blood and Skin Diseases.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

There is in existence an unrepented law in Switzerland which forbids the wearing of hats more than eighteen inches in diameter, artificial flowers and foreign feathers under a heavy penalty.

The famous old Gilt Edge Whiskey is recommended by physicians for family and medicinal use, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Though the German Emperor employs Berlin tailors, he believes in giving provincials employment also. In every important town there is a court tailor, who occasionally has the honor of supplying the Emperor with a uniform.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it to him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of**

Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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